

Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34.

Wednesday, January 22, 1823.

No. 1703.

A CARD.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the Vestry of St. Thomas' Church on Monday next the 27th Instant at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

T. CARR.
JAMES CLOW. } Secretaries.

BOMBAY.
January 20th 1823.

Advertisement.

WANTED 8060 Rupees to be paid by a Bill on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. London by the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's 20th Regiment at Thirty days sight—The Person who will give the above number of Rupees on the most advantageous terms will be preferred—Tenders in Writing to be sent to the Paymaster of the above Regiment on or before the 30th Instant.

COLABAA,
21st January 1823. }

To be Sold

AN excellent dark bay Arab Saddle Horse, aged 5 years at Colabah at the House of the Paymaster of His Majesty's 20th Foot.

Bombay, January 22 1823.

FOR SALE

At the Godown

UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE
IN DADY'S BUILDING

AND LATELY IMPORTED

From Calcutta,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at - - Rs. 500 pr. Pipe.

Twenty half Pipes of INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 " 1/2 Pipe

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,

" TERMS : Cash."

Bombay 14th December 1822.

Valuable Books &c.

AT

Messrs. Baxter and Co.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA in 20 Vols.

Appendix to Ditto in 9 parts.

Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary, elegantly bound in 32 Vols.

Edin. Annual Register from the commencement to the present time in 15 Vols.

Edin. Gazetteer (With Atlas) 12 Vols.

Shakespear's Works, . . . 10 Vols.

Robertson's Works, . . . 12 Vols.

Walk's thro' London with Plates in 2 Vols.

Williamson's Wild Sports in the East, elegantly bound with Colored Plates, &c. &c.

Messrs. B. and C. have received a Trunk of Fashionable Hanoverian Muslin Dresses, which will be Sold at Reasonable Prices to ensure a speedy Sale;

ALSO ON COMMISSION

A FEW HALF CHESTS OF

English Claret,

at

RUPEES THIRTY-TWO PER DOZEN

Samples of the Wine &c. to be had on Application.

Bombay, 22d January 1823.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. PARRY and DARE beg to announce the Admission of Mr. JOSEPH PUGH, as a Partner in their Establishment, the business of which will, from this day, be conducted under the Firm of

PARRY, DARE & CO.

Madras, 1st January 1823.

For Sale

ON COMMISSION.

A FEW Hogsheads of very fine high Pale Ale, from the House of Hulse and Co. at Rupees 80 per Hogshead.

Apply at the Office of William

Bombay, 22d January

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

This Day Wednesday the 22d Instant

At their Rooms

THE FOLLOWING:

A CASE of White Satin, Pink and Tulle, and a quantity of French Ribbon in Boxes, of colors.

An Invoice of Fashionable Dresses and Fancy Bonnets.

A Trunk of Morrocco leather of Colors.

A Ditto of Cotton Half Hose.

A Ditto of Cotton Ball Thread.

AND A QUANTITY OF

Spare Articles of Saddlery.

AT NOON,

A Handsome set of Curricie Harness three sets of Buggy Harness, and a case of Buggy Whips.

N. B.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 22d January 1823.

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION

BY

Messrs. Kempt & Co.

This day Wednesday the 22d Instant.

AT NOON,

AT THE GODOWN

UNDER THE OFFICE

Messrs. Kempt & Co.

Elephant

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Wednesday, the 12th of February
AND FOLLOWING DAYS

AT
Palm Mount

The Valuable Household Property
OF

Alex. Bell Esq.

(MEMBER OF COUNCIL)

About to Embark for

Europe.

CONSISTING of a Variety of Modern Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Queens Ware, Chandiliers, Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Cots, Couches, &c. &c. &c. Horses, Carriages; a choice selection of Books.

And a stock of Superior Wine amongst which is 70 Dozen of fine old L. P. Madeira in Bottle and 3 Pipes of very fine L. P. Madeira in Wood imported in 1814 1816 and 1817.

Catalogues will be printed and circulated with all speed.

Bombay, 22d January 1823.

MR. C. B. BOYCE, Sole proprietor since the death of the late Mr. W. Boyce, of the Firm of Boyce & Co. has the pleasure to announce the formation of a new Copartnership consisting of Mr. C. B. Boyce, Mr. George Taylor, and Mr. William Boyce, in the same line of Business as the old Concern or Establishment, from the 1st of January 1823, under the designation of Boyce & Company.

It is requested, that it may be distinctly understood, that Mr. George Taylor, and Mr. William Boyce, have no interest in, or connexion with, the Establishment existing anterior to the 1st of January 1823, but that they take their interest in all subsequent transactions.

Mr. Boyce, whose health for some time past, has rendered him incapable of paying that close attention to business which is necessary to Success, especially in the Success of Business of Boyce & Company, feels that he is unable to continue in the management of the said Share and enlighten the public mind.

so many friends; and that its transactions in regard to promptitude of execution and despatch will afford greater satisfaction than could have been experienced heretofore by the constituents of the late Establishment, there being now three partners and one European assistant to conduct the Affairs of a Business requiring incessant exertion and attention, which have hitherto been managed by one proprietor only, and one European Assistant.

It being expedient from the declining state of Mr. Boyce's health, that he should try the effects of a change of climate; and, it being necessary that his affairs should be closed to the 31st of December 1822, and put into a train of liquidation, he earnestly solicits an early settlement of the balances due to him to that period, on account of the old Concern, and begs that remittances from outstations may be made to "Mr. H. Briggs at Messrs Boyce and Co's" to whom the management of collection is given, and who, alone, is authorized in Mr. Boyce's absence to furnish acquittances for payments on account of the old concern in which he was sole proprietor.

Bombay, 17th January 1823.

Messrs Boyce & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

Carriage and Horses,

WITH HARNESS COMPLETE,

The Property of a Gentleman who has lately left the Presidency;

PRICE 2000 RUPEES.

Bombay, 22d January 1823.

Advertisement.

A CHARTER having been granted by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay (subject to the confirmation of the authorities in England as by law provided), for Incorporating the proprietors of the Bank about to be established at this presidency; a delay of some months will, therefore, take place in commencing the public business of the establishment.

The original Stock of ten lacs of Rupees being all subscribed for, and the act of Parliament upon which the Charter is founded declaring it lawful for all persons in the service of the E. I. Company to hold shares; it has been resolved to increase the capital stock to twenty lacs of Rupees, and those Gentlemen who are desirous of subscribing for the additional stock may have an opportunity of doing so by applying at the Office of WILLIAM NICOL, where the regulations will be shewn.

Bombay, 11th January 1823.

Bhiccajee and Ardaseer,

MOST respectfully beg to inform the public, that they have purchased an excellent Investment from Captain P. Caussade of the Brig Eugenie from Bordeaux, consisting of the undermentioned Articles.—They warrant the Wines to be of the first growth, and best quality, and the Millinery to be of the latest fashion.—The Goods are exposed for Sale on the Premises in Neshitt Lane.

Claret in bottles Haut Brion, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margeaux, Sauterne, Muscadet de Revesaltes, Clermont, and Calaba, pink and white Champagne, Cognac Brandy in kegs of 8 to 10 Galls. each, ditto in bottles, Beer in Casks, Liqueurs of sorts, Ratafia de Grenoble both in quarts and pint bottles—Brandy Fruits, Figs, Chocolate, Christmas Sweetmeats in boxes, and other different sorts of Sweetmeats, French Crackers, Olives, Ginkins, Capers, Anchovis, and Bologna Sausages—Marble Stones of different sizes—Stationary, Window Glasses, 19 by 17 Inches—Perfumery consisting of Lavendar Water, Eau de Cologne, Eau de Mellis, Huile Antique for the hair, Pomatum &c. Children's Toys, Plated Ware—Musical Table Clocks of different sizes—A few handsome Porcelain Breakfast setts, and some very fine Vases with beautiful Flowers—Musical and plain Snuff boxes—A most extensive assortment of Millinery and Haberdashery consisting of Ladies Bonnets, Hats, Dresses, Veils, Silk Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sattins and Sarsnets of all sorts, Velvets, Trimmings, Laces, French Cambries, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Gloves and Ladie's Musical work Boxes. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 15th January 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

By Public Auction

AT THEIR ROOMS

To-morrow Thursday, the 23d Inst.

A VALUABLE Collection of Books and several pieces of Household Furniture and Utensils belonging to the Estate of the late Colonel De Maisonneuve French Chief at Surat.—Catalogues of the Books may be had on application at their Rooms.

Bombay, 22d January 1823.

THE
SARAH,

Captain J. Thacker,

HAVING all her cargo on board, will sail positively on the 1st February—Letters for Europe will be received at Framjee Cowasjee's office until the 31st Instant 4 o'clock P. M.

Bombay 22d January 1823.

For Freight or Passage To London

THE SHIP

**TRIUMPH,**

BURTHEN 600 TONS

TEAK BUILT AND COMMANDED

BY

Captain RICHARD CROSLEY,

Expected to arrive in all this Month,

HAS superior accommodations and carries on board an experienced Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. *Shotton, Malcolm and Co.* at whose office a plan of her accommodations may be seen, *Bombay, 22d Janury 1823.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

Distressed Irish.

THE Committee of Subscription for the relief of the distressed Irish have remitted by the Barkworth and Upton Castle in Bills on the Court of Directors, in duplicate, £ 2000 Sterling Exchange at 2s. 3d. per Rupee for 17,777 Rupees to the house of Coutts and Co. Bankers in London, to be placed to the credit of the Chairman of the Committee at the London Tavern, and applied in the same modes of relief pursued by that Committee in the distribution of the British Subscriptions.

The above very favorable rate of Exchange has been granted to the Committee by the Honorable the Governor in Council with the most humane and liberal view to promote the objects of the Subscription, and is in fact a saving to the Committee of near one 5th of the whole amount which would in the now existing rates of exchange be lost by the remittance.

The above sum of 17,777 Rupees is the amount of Subscriptions paid in at the departure of the Barkworth and Upton Castle and deposited in the Treasury.

The Committee expect very soon to be enabled to realize and remit in the same manner a further sum of £ 1000; towards which they request that Subscribers will have the goodness to arrange the

amount of their donations with the receiving houses at their earliest convenience.

(Signed)

G. C. IRWIN,

Sec to the Committee.

15th January 1823.

Amount already published. Rs. 28,161. 3. 61

Kaira Subscription for the Distressed Irish.

J. D. Devitre, Judge,	150
G. More, Collector,	100
Col. Dalbiac, Comm. N. D. Guz.	100
Col. Dalbiac, H. M. 4 Lt. Drs.	50
Captain Barlow, do.	50
“ Kirby, do.	50
“ Scott, do.	40
“ Nepean, do.	40
“ Brett, do.	40
“ Burrowes, do.	50*

Lieut. Daly, do.	50
“ Hart, do.	50
“ Gibson, do.	30
“ Gillespie, do.	50
“ Fancourt, do.	50
“ Anderson, do.	30
Cornet St. Quinten, do.	30
“ Bulkely, do.	30
“ Richardson, do.	30
“ Agnew, do.	50
“ Weston, do.	50

Paymaster R. Kerr,	50
Adj. Dixon, do.	30
Qr. Master Allan, do.	30
Surgeon Holmes do.	50
Asst. Do. Walbran, do.	40
Vety. Do. Bird, do.	20
Hosp. Stewart G. Hopkins, do.	15
Hosp. Apoth. R. Smith, do.	20

N. C. Officers and men of do. being rather more than 2 days Pay.

Lieut. Col. Egan, 2d 6th Regiment N. I.	100*
Captain Blackhall,	50
Lieut. Gidley,	20
“ Edward Parsons,	20
“ Thos. Brown,	20
“ H. T. Paul,	30

“ Fortune already subscribed in a Circular by Mr. Jones at Ahmedabad, 30

“ Sellwood,	20
“ Ensign Fisher,	20
Serjt. Major Beddoe 2d 6th Regt.	15

Lieut. Jervis artillery,	30
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Non Com. Rank & File 1 Comp.

1 Battr. artillery at Kaira,	45
Captain Crozier M. B.	50
Captain Stamper act asst. C. Gen.	50
Captain Remon Engineers,	50
Captain Preston, Pay master,	50
Captain Graham Barrack Mr.	50
Dr. Morgan	50*

Dr. Taylor,	30
Dr. Stuart,	25

Rev. S. Payne,

The Native Establishment of the Kaira Court of Advawlut by Joseph Fern. Head Clerk,

Head Quarters of the Brigade at Booj.

Lieut. Colonel Prother, C. B.	100
“ Smith, 1st 2d Regt.	100

Captain C. Paine, B. Mr.	20
Captain Thos. Morgan, 2d 4th Regt.	20

Lieut. Hewitt, 1st 3d	20
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Captain G. Arden, 2d 4th	30
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Lieut. Carthew, 1st 2d	15
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“ Maunsell, 1st 3d	20
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Ensign Duncan, 1st 3d	15
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“ Farquhar, 1st 3d	15
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Lieut. Marshall, 2d 4th	50
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“ Brown, 2d 4th	20
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“ Glennie, 2d 4th	20
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Ensign Stockley 2d 4th	15
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“ Skippen, 2d 4th	15
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Surgeon Gordon, 1st 3d	100
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Asst. Surgeon Fortnom, 2d 4th	50
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Ensign McLean, 2d 4th	20
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Captain J. T. Ellis,	35
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“ Reynolds,	35
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The Sutlers in the camp Bazar,	50
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Captain Hodges, Candeish,	100
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Mr. H. F. Dent,	100
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Dr. Dalgairns,	50
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Lieut. Shaw,	50
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Serjeant Smarsen,	10
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Mr. J. Mason, Bombay	20
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Major Wm. Miles, Pallumpore,	75
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Subscription at Surat.

Lieut. J. Bellasis, Adj. 1st Extra Bat.	38
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Lieut. Neville, Fort Adj.	30
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Lieut. Hall, Pioneers,	30
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Lieut. Cathcart 5th Regt.	20
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Officers and detachment of European Regt. at Surat,

Lieut. Col. I. J. Smith,	100
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Major Wm. Miles,	75
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Major Willis,	60
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Captain Henry Adams,	50
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Captain R. Robertson,	30
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The Officers and men of H. M. 20th Regt.	569 1 21
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Mr. Thomas Ferrar,	30
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Conductor J. Cantrill,	25
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Subscription of the Officers N. C. Officers and men of H. M. 67th Regt. through Captain

Algeo,	733 1 64
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Lieut. William Noton,	35
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Captain M. Blackall,	50
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Captain G. Noble,	25
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Lieut. Col. Whish, artillery,	100
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Major P. Lodwick,	75
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William Newnham Esq.	100
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A Crawford Esq.	150
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For one days Pay of the Officers

N. C. Officers and Gunners of the Regt. of artillery,

One Days Pay of Lieut. Pontar-

dent and a Detachment of 4th

Company 2d Bat. of artillery,

at Poona,

T. G. Gardner Esq.

Collections at Broach from Ken-

tish Esq.

Lieut. W. Smee,

Captain Justinian Nutt,

Lieut. Col. G. Brooks,

Mr. T. P. McVeigh,

C. B. Boyce, Esq.

Total.....Rs. 35,204 3 28

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 11TH JANUARY 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

LIEUTENANT Thomas Briggs of the 2d Battalion, 12th Regiment, Native Infantry, having passed examination in the Hindoostanee language, is appointed Interpreter in that language and Quarter Master to that Battalion, date of appointment 8d Jan. 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Sub Conductor of Ordnance James Wilkinson, and to appoint Quarter Master Serjeant Alexander Nesbitt of the Artillery to be Conductors, to fill vacancies, and complete the establishment from the 1st Jan. 1823.

Bombay Castle 13th January 1823.

Surgeon John Hine of this establishment having retired from the Hon'ble Company's service from 27th Sept. 1821 as notified in the Hon'ble Court's commands dated 7th August last, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotion,

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Surgeon John Taylor, M. D. (deceased) to take rank vice Hine retired,—Date of rank 28th September 1821.

Surgeon James Dow, to take rank vice Baird deceased,—Do. November 1821.

Surgeon Edmund C. Harrison, to take rank vice A. Jukes deceased,—Do. 11th Nov. 1821.

Surgeon Charles Dave to take rank vice Taylor, deceased,—Do. 7th Dec. 1821.

Surgeon Richard Sharpe, to take rank vice J. Mitchell retired,—Do. 3d Jan. 1822.

Surgeon Thomas P. Weeks, to take rank vice W. Aitken, deceased,—Do. 16th April 1822.

Surgeon Andrew Gibson, M. D. to take rank vice W. Hall, deceased,—Do. 16th August 1822.

PROMOTION.

Senior Assistant Surgeon James McAdam, to be Surgeon vice Panton, deceased,—Do. 22d Dec. 1822.

Bombay Castle 15th January 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe for three years on sick certificate to Lieutenant Thomas Bell, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

By Order of the Hon'ble the

Governor in Council,

J. FARISH

Sec. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE,

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

MR. Munro of the Madras Establishment to be Sub Collector South of the Bheema, 15th December 1822.

Mr. Stevenson of the Madras Establishment to succeed Mr. Munro as first Assistant to the Principal Collector at Darwa, 16th January, 1823.

Mr. J. Pyne, to be First Assistant to the Collector at Broach 17th Jan. 1823.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Gordon, Register at Ahmednuggur, 17th Jan. 1823.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th December, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from the 25th instant.

Armourer Serjeant William Chambers from the 16th, to the 8th Dragoons as Private, and Private Patrick McCartin from the latter to the former Corps.

Sergeant Charles Schooles from the 8th to the 16th Light Dragoons, and Private John than Wild from the latter to the former Corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 18th December, 1822.

Major Halford and Captain Fuller of H. M. 59th Regiment, have leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their Health, and to be absent on that account each for two years from the date of their Embarkation.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

67th Foot. Lieutenant James Adair to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Thomas Hall, deceased 13th November, 1822.

Ensign Peter Brannan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice James Adair promoted. 13th November, 1822.

William Child. Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Peter Brannan promoted, 13th November 1822.

Head Quarters, Calcutta 19th December, 1822.

Captain White of the 11th Dragoons is appointed Interpreter to the Head-Quarter Division of the 16th Lancers during its passage to Cawnpore.

That Officer will accordingly place himself under the Orders of Colonel Newbery, and accompany the Division by Water to the above Station, whence he is to proceed without delay by the most convenient Route to rejoin his Corps at Meerut.

The leave of absence announced in G. O. No. 2623, of the 22d June last, for Cornet Partridge of the 11th Dragoons to return to Europe, is cancelled, and that Officer is directed to rejoin his Regiment at Meerut, without delay.

THOMAS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

"There's nought but care on ev'ry han',
In ev'ry hour that passes, O!
What signifies the life o' man,
An' 'twere not for the lasses, O?"

SIR,

Being lately in a company where the merits of the sex were very much canvassed, I send you the substance, from my memoranda, taken at the time. As my opinion was not asked until near the conclusion of the conference, I had the more leisure, for remarking on the sentiments of the company.

One of the company had the generosity to observe, upon the females withdrawing, after dinner, "that he was happy we were rid of those pests of society. I am never easy" continued he "in their company." I took occasion to ask him, whether his dislike of female society, originated, in his own caprice, and ignorance of their character, or from any serious injury he had personally received from them. Instead of giving me a direct answer, to a simple question, he flew off at a tangent, expatiating upon the many evils brought upon mankind by woman; enumerating from mother Eve, down to the present time, all the females of memorable record in the historic page. After he had exhausted his stock of general invective, he was opposed by one of the company who fought the cause of the sex manfully; maintaining that what the other had advanced was only "exceptions," and by no means the "general rule" of female conduct. "Look" says he "at the amiable conduct of many a secluded female, whose virtues are unknown to the world. That there are, and always have been, some women of bad conduct I am willing to allow," continued he "but there are many more, whose behaviour, render them justly the subject of eulogy. One bad woman, makes more noise, than twenty virtuous ones: which makes superficial observers attribute to the sex what is only the fault of individuals. I have had much intercourse with the sex in my passage through life, and I have ever found them kind and grateful; gentle, humane and

obliging." A great many more observations on both sides of the question, were advanced, without any appearance of coming to a determinate conclusion. At last one of the company asked my opinion of the merits of the sex; as I had not spoken, from the time I asked the question above stated, a pause ensued to hear my sentiments on this general question. I asked the chairman "what was the argument?" "The Sex" said he, "whether they are virtuous or vicious?" "They are both" said I "that requires no proof." "What is your opinion of the sex generally?" said the president. "I do not consider myself an impartial judge" replied I. "How so?" "Because I owe so many obligations to female goodness that it would be the worst of ingratitude to forget it. I am therefore liable to be biased in my opinion, in favour of those ornaments of society, to which I stand so much indebted. Lest my silence, however should be misconstrued, by either party I have no hesitation in stating that my sentiments are in unison with the following extract from the works of the justly celebrated Ledyard, whose writings have added much to the history of the human-mind. "I have always remarked" says that accurate observer of mankind "that women, in all countries are civil and obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like man, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, not arrogant, nor supercilious; they are full of courtesy, and fond of society; more liable, in general, to err than man: but in general also more virtuous; and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spreading regions of the wandering Tartar; if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so. And to add to this virtue (so worthy the appellation of benevolence,) those actions have been performed in so kind and free a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught; and if hungry, I eat the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

The above quotation decided the question in favour of the sex, as the opponent slid out of the company and did not return. I do believe Mr. Editor, it will be invariably found, that in proportion as we become acquainted with the true excellence of the female character, we will always treat them with the more kindness and regard: and that ignorance of their real character, always accompanies that selfish pride, and want of consideration which affects to treat them lightly or with harshness. Few women are insensible of tender treatment; and the number is small indeed who would not recompense it by the most grateful returns. I such speculations meet with your approbation I may occasionally renew them.

I am,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

A FRIEND TO THE SEX.

Bombay 20th
Jan. 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Laloo's Communication is under consideration.

THE GAZETTE.

B O M B A Y.

WEDNESDAY, 22D JANUARY 1823.

A report, via Bushire, has been received of a declaration of War between Russia and Great Britain. On the authority of private letters, from that quarter, it is said that a British Escort had been attacked by the Russian troops; but no particulars, as to when, or where this aggression on the part of Russia occurred, or on what account the escort was required, are given. We mention it, merely as a rumour, attaching little, if any, credit to it.

On Monday, the transports with the Troops lately stationed at Bassadore, on the island of Kishme, anchored in the harbour; the military garrison of that island being reduced.

A fire broke out in the Kumattee Village on the afternoon of Monday, by which above four hundred huts were consumed—after it was extinguished, another fire took place in a rope walk in the Parreil Road which was entirely consumed—the latter is supposed to have originated from some of the burning material of the huts having been carried in that direction by the wind: Three Children we are sorry to learn, fell victims to the devurring element. The engines were on the spot, in a very short space of time.

The Bachelor's Ball, mentioned in our last week's paper, took place on Friday evening at Lowjee Castle, and seemed to give universal satisfaction to all present. The Company sat down at half past 12 to Supper, after which dancing was again commenced and kept up with much spirit till morning.

On Monday evening, Commodore Charles Grant embarked on board the Liffey under the salute and honours due to his rank, and yesterday morning sailed for Prinsomalie; the fine new Frigate Madagascar left her native port at the same time in gallant trim, for England.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

MURDER.—Early on Monday Morning last an inquest was held on the Body of a young Bandaree about the age of 18 years who was employed in an Oart immediately in the rear of the English Burying ground and also in another Oart of Witooba Cannojee on the opposite side

of the High Road. This atrocious murder had been Committed on Saturday night apparently with a Bandarees knife or Bill Hook, which with one Blow on the back of the neck had nearly separated the Head from the Body: the deceased was lying at the foot of a Tree close to the Wall of the Burying ground. From the extensive nature of the Wound and the immediate gush of Blood which had flowed in immense quantity the sufferings of this unfortunate youth must have been only momentary. The Body was discovered early on Sunday Morning but as an inquest could not legally sit on that day, the public had an opportunity of witnessing a most shocking spectacle, and from the Crowds of all descriptions of persons who visited this melancholy scene it must have occasioned a most extraordinary sensation in the public mind; nothing transpired before the coroner to lead to the detection of the perpetrator of this horrible and atrocious deed. The facts of the case may be collected from the coroners short observations to the Jury. He observed that the case was very simple and would require no particular observation from him the Jury had witnessed the nature of the Wound which might be fairly said to amount to decapitation. He had no doubt but it had been accomplished with a Bandarees Hook which from its weight and sharpness was well calculated to produce such an astonishing effect and from the dexterity with which it had been used and the place where committed it was probable that the perpetrator of the deed was a Bandaree.—The Jury had heard that the deceased had quitted the place where the Body was lying with two of his Companions at six o'Clock on Saturday Evening at the Close of his labour for the day in that oart, and had then gone over to the other Oart on the opposite side of the Road where his labours were also finished at 7 o'Clock—at first he (the Coroner) had considered it surprising that the deceased should have returned to the first Oart without any apparent Cause and without any of his implements about him, but as it appeared he did not return to his home near the piquet guard on the Esplanade with his two companions but had left them on the second Oart on pretence of Business amongst the Fishermen near Mr. Milburns House in Back Bay, that surprise had abated; and he now conceived from the bearings of these several places, that it was just the route the deceased would take on his return home to the Esplanade, and which would account for his being found again in the Oart which he had quitted in the evening of his Death.—The deceased had taken a straight diagonal course from Mr. Milburns on his return, which would naturally bring him to the place where he was now lying—whether he had been followed from the Fishermans place, or had suddenly been attacked by the Bandarees of the Oart adjoining his own, it was difficult to say—He had promised on leaving his companions to be at home nearly as soon as themselves; now if such was his intention and he had actually endeavoured to do so, he would be returning through the range of oarts in near of the Burying Ground before the Bandaries of those oarts had quitted them, as it was in evidence that their labours did not close till the constant hour of seven and a little later, so that in point of fact if the crime had been committed by them there was a be fitting opportunity for it. The moon on Saturday evening at seven o'Clock would just afford sufficient

light for the purpose and considering the stillness and obscurity of the place at that hour which could only be then frequented by the Bandaries it become extremely probable that these were the people implicated in the shedding of this blood, but whoever the persons might be it appeared that their only object was, possession of the silver chain which the young lad wore round his Waist of the value of 17 Rupees, of which they were aware from their knowledge of the deceased and from their daily intercourse in the oart, where it appeared they often met, sat, and smoked together. There was also another reason which created a suspicion that he was the victim of these people and not of strangers, the deceased was but a youth of slender frame of person, it would have been easily therefore for an individual possessing the strength of arm which could have struck so powerful a blow, to have taken this silver chain without the sacrifice of life, but had the Bandaries stooped short of what was done, their persons would have been known and identified, but by the destruction of Life they had for the present destroyed the Evidence against them—He however trusted that a discovery would in time take place that the public mind might be relieved from the sensation of so unusual a Crime on the Island.—It became a matter of great importance to ascertain the real character of the Bandaries; if they were implicated in this affair it rendered the situation of Individuals at night extremely dangerous in the Woods as it would not be in the power of the stoutest or most vigilant person to protect himself, if this class of society possessed both inclination and the power of wielding destructive Weapons with a force sufficient to sever the head at one Blow. But as the Evidence stood the Jury could not implicate any particular person, whatever their suspicions might be; if the Silver Chain should turn up, it might lead to discoveries; at present the verdict could only be murder against persons unknown which verdict was found accordingly.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The Grand Jury having disposed of all the bills laid before them presented the following report.

To, SIR A. BULLER, KNIGHT,
Recorder of Bombay

MY LORD,

A deputation from the Grand Jury having in obedience to your Lordship's instructions visited the jail in company with the Sheriff, and the bills submitted to the Grand Jury being disposed of, I have been directed to deliver in the following report to your Lordship.

The Grand Jury were much disappointed to find that none of the improvements to the jail, suggested by former Grand Juries have yet been introduced, not even those regarding the cleanliness of the jail specified in Para: 4 of the report from the Grand Jury on the 18th of April last, which might be carried into effect at a very trifling expense: the Grand Jury therefore respectfully recommend that they be adopted without delay, and that the Sheriff be further authorized to clear away all rubbish and filth from the several compounds, and to cut down all trees standing near the walls or buildings.

The prisoners' cells and rooms having been all whitewashed at the commencement of the Xmas holidays look clean and neat, but former Grand Juries having at other seasons of the year found them in a very different state and consequently recommended that they should be whitewashed four times a year instead of once according to the practise hitherto, the present Grand Jury beg leave to support that recommendation.

The Grand Jury refrain from repeating the observations which have been made regarding the construction of the buildings; and from urging their own opinion respecting them and also respecting these seemingly superfluous number of cross walls; because, they understand that a competent committee have been appointed by Government to enquire into the subject, whose suggestions they feel persuaded will be attended to.

Two melancholy accidents having occurred from driving, and riding furiously, along the public roads, the Grand Jury consider this a very fit opportunity of submitting to your Lordship that although by Rule, Ordinance and Regulation III. 1815 Article XVI, penalties are denounced against all persons thus offending, great benefit would result from having what is usually termed, the Laws of the Roads, published by authority, both in the English and in the native languages; the accidents which are most daily occurring, being a clear proof that they are either not well understood here or very carelessly observed.

The frequent occurrence of accident at the Gates of the Fort also, appear to call for a more strict Regulation regarding the ingress and egress of carriages, and they beg leave accordingly to recommend it as deserving the serious attention of Government.

In conclusion the Grand Jury have only further to notice the very serious inconvenience which they have sustained this Sessions from being so few in number, and to request that a greater number, of summons may be issued in future; to facilitate which they beg leave to hand up a list of names of persons, who by some inadvertency appear to have been hitherto overlooked.

I have the honor to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient
Servant,
B. NOTON,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM
13th January 1823.

Bom. Cour.

The following account is extracted from a letter received from a most respectable quarter, and we place great reliance on its accuracy.

"Canton, 18th November 1822. On the first of this month a dreadful conflagration occurred at this place, of the desolating effects

of which there are few examples. It first shewed itself on the evening of the 1st instant, about 10 o'clock, and towards midnight became so determined that those the most removed from danger began to be seriously alarmed. Commencing at or near the city walls, it first took a direction as if to pass behind the whole of the European Factories, but soon came in a direct line towards them, and so rapidly, that few had time to be prepared against it by the complete removal of their property. The absence of all energy or rather the apathy of the Chinese opposed no obstacles to its progress; the narrowness of the streets and the wooden scaffold built above most of the houses for the purposes of drying cloths, stowing firewood &c. added many facilities to the ready communication, and by daylight it had nearly reached the European Factories, and threatened them with destruction. Some hope was entertained that the strong party wall at the head of these factories might perhaps prevent the flames from entering, but they being driven by a strong N. E. wind swept every thing before them, & leaving the factories in a blaze the fire passed with rapidity over the populous suburbs until every house in that direction was consumed. The factories being built of more brick and less wood than the Chinese, as well as being altogether better constructed; opposed considerable obstacles to the rapid progress of the fire, and they continued in a blaze when the fire of the Town was almost extinct, and burned with violence until the following night. It is difficult to conceive a spot more extensively and rapidly consumed: a part of the factory called the creek from its proximity to a creek, escaped, with some compartments of the English factories also. Those of the Imperial, French, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and Spanish, were entirely consumed, and nothing is now left but the walls in a dangerous and tottering state: 5 of the Hong Merchants Hongs have also suffered, but none except one of the principal ones has suffered to any extensive degree. I think upon the whole no enormous damage has been done to the export produce or import stock of China, if the articles of cloths and camblets be excepted, of which the Company have lost considerable quantities. Tea or cotton do not seem to have suffered much, and perhaps ten thousand chests and bales of each is the outside. A considerable quantity of silk it is said has been burnt, but the amount is not known and difficult to ascertain or estimate.

The Europeans having timely notice of the approach of danger took precautions to get their property into boats or in front of the Hongs; all of course suffered more or less in so disastrous an occasion, but the individual loss has been comparatively small, and much less than might have been expected.

The English Factory have gone to one of the Hong Merchants Hongs (and we are stowed away among our different friends); they sent their treasure in the first instance to Howqua but he became apprehensive of some attack upon him in consequence of so large a sum being publicly known to be in his treasury: it amounted I believe to about 300,000 dollars; it was afterwards sent to the ships. Some reports, have been spread of considerable dissatisfaction among the people towards the Mandarins, and that they have considerable difficulty in

keeping them under; this I do not believe, indeed every day tends rather to disprove than confirm it, but there is certainly a large body of lardrones about ready to take advantage of any circumstance favorable to them, but a strong force of Europeans keeps us from all fear of danger on this account.

Ten thousand Houses, and from 40 to 50,000 people are estimated to have been thrown out of employ, the Company is supposed to have lost £500,000 st., Mouqua £150,000 st., and other merchants their Hong and considerably property.

Upon a general view, notwithstanding the natural consequence of such a fire (as it relates to the legitimate trade of this place) I do not see any grounds to think it will be materially interrupted or diffculted next season, or even this; its consequences being disseminated more among the body of the people than filling upon the commercial class, and as they must all supply their losses, the price of imports bear an aspect to increase rather than diminish: cloths and camblets have already experienced some nominal advance. So general a conclusion cannot I think be drawn with regard to Opium; among so large a population as is computed to have been burnt out, there must doubtless be a large portion of Opium consumers who are no longer able to furnish themselves with it, and the general distress incurred by all classes must seriously curtail the consumption of all luxuries, and I think it will not be reasonable to expect under all circumstances that Bengal can ever reach above 1400 to 1500 per chest next season and Malwa may be computed at 6 to 700 and under.

Bombay Courier.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.

1823

THIRD DAY,

TUESDAY THE 14TH JANUARY 1823.

The Bombay Subscription Plate, of £100 from the fund, and 100 Rupees each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, heats two miles; Height for age, Byculla Standard. The winner of one race on any course to carry 5 lbs. extra, of two Races 7 lbs. and more than two 10 lbs. extra.

	7 ht.	2 ht.
Capt. Fearon's, . . . Claude, ...	1	1
Mr. Malcolm's, . . . Fitz James, ...	3	2
Lieut. Rybot's, . . . Cedric, ...	2	3
Mr. Crawford's, . . . Rob Roy, ...	4	4
Time first heat, 4 7		
2d heat, 4 1		

The Forbes's Stakes, of £100 from the fund & ten Gold mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses carrying 9 ston. English Horses carrying 12 lbs. extra. Three miles.

Mr. Crawford's, . . . Sussex, ...	1
Mr. Vibart's, . . . Marquis, ...	2
Mr. Law's, . . . Advocate, ...	3
Mr. Bailies, . . . Shyluck, ...	4
Capt. Spiller's, . . . Jack, ...	5
Time, 6 35,	

Shyluck came in short of weight

FOURTH DAY,

FRIDAY THE 17TH JANUARY 1893.

A Plate, of Rupees 630 from the fund & 5 Gold mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses heats $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; weight for age and inches.

Mr. Elliot's. . . Proxy. . . s 1 2 * 1
Mr. Havelock's, Recorder. . . 2 4 4 3
Mr. Law's, . . . Donegal, . . . 3 3 * 2
Capt. Spiller's. . . Tom Thumb. 4 1 1†
Mr. Malcolm's, Friar Tuck, . . 5 drawn.

Time first heat, 3 8 2d heat, 3 9

3d heat, 3 24 4th heat, 3 27

* Dead heat between Proxy and Donegal:

† Tom Thumb 2 lb, short weight, and therefore sold out.

The Malet Stakes, of £ 100 from the fund, and 10 Gold mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 8lb. 4lbs. Three miles.

Mr. Crawford's, . . . Sussex, ... 1
Capt. Fitz James's . . . Minstrel, ... 2
Capt. Fearon's. . . . Claude. 3
Time, 6 21

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. Col. Willoughby Cotton, Commanding Poona.

Capt. Todd 2d | 25th B. N. I,
Capt. Barnwell 12th Regt.
Ensign Outram, Engineers.
Lieut. Taylor, B. E. Regt.
Lieut. & Adj. W. S. Allen 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. G. More, 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. E. Burgess, 2d | 12th Regt.
Ensign Stewart, 2d | 12th Regt.
Ensign B. W. Gantier 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. Thos. Stalker, Pioneers. O. Gidley. 1 | 11 R.
Asst. Surgeon Thos. H. Graham late 2d | 3rd Regt.
Asst. Surgeon James Burnes 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. H. Cracklow, 1st | 11th Regt.
Major E. G. Stannis E. Regt.
Ensign W. H. Wroughton 1st | 2d Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. Lieut. & Quarter Master Jas.

A Croslly, 2d | 5th Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Wyllie, 2d | 11th Regt.
Lieut. Col. J. A. Wilson 2d Regt. Lt. Cy.
Ensign Hunter, 1st | 8th Regt.
Ensign H. Wood 2d | 3rd Regt.
Lieut. Col. J. Mackenzie, Madras Establishment.
Lieut. J. Saunders Pioneers.
Capt. William Hamoud 4th Lt. Cy.
Lieut. T. Sulton Artillery.
Lieut. J. T. Leslie H. Artillery.
Ensign, Powell 2d | 5th Regt.
Ensign F. Outram Engineers.
Ensign W. H. Wroughton 1st | 2d Regt.
Ensign H. N. Ramsay, 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. J. Roebuck, E. Brigade.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE

and
NAVAL REPORT
Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—January 15th, Brig Ariel J. Mathyos, from Colombo 26th Dec.

Ditto Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

16th, Ship Columbia, J. Chapman, from Calcutta, 5th Dec.

18th, Grab Ship Larkasar J. G. Trith, from Bushire 3d. Dec.

19th, Transport Ship Kusrovia J. H. Edwin, from Bassadore, 6th, January.

Ditto Ship Sathie, Collins Jolliffe, from Bassadore, 6th, January.

20th, Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell from do. 6th, January.

Ditto Ship Glenelg, H. R. Weddell from do. 6th, January.

21st, Ship Byramgore, J. Crockett, from Chinn 28th Nov.

Ship Lowjee Family G. Seton from China left 2d December.

PASSENGERS.

Per Columbia.—Capt. Blast H. C. Marine,

Miss Hadkinson, Mr. Sims.
Ditto Kusrovia, Lieut. Gidley.
Lieut. Stalker and Troops.
Ditto Sathie, Lieut. and Adj. W. F. Allen 2d | 12th Regt.

Lieut. G. Moore 2d | 12th Regt.
Lt. E. Burgess 2d | 12th Regt.
Ensign W. Stewart 2d | 12th Regt.
Ensign B. W. Gantier 2d | 12th Regt.

Serjt. Major J. Tanner 2d | 12th Regt. and Troops
Ditto Felicitas, Lieut. Taylor, Lieut. H. Cracklow.
A. Woodborn and Troops.

Ditto Glenelg, Capt. Bagnold 12th Regt.
Capt. Robinson B. E. Regt.
Capt. Audley Artillery, Lieut. Phillips B. E. Regt.

Ensign Ore B. E. Regt, Asst. Surgeon McDonald and Troops.

Ditto Byramgore Mr. F. Leyrin, Capt. C. Maledon Country Service.

Per Lowjee Family.—Mrs. H. Blair, H. Blair E-q, Madras C. Service, Mr. James Lyon free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 12, Ship Bombay H. Humphrey to Calcutta.

Do. Brig Six Sisters, Syrang Conjee Rygen to Bepore.

16, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed to Tankaria Bunder.

21st, His M. Ship Danntless, G. C. Gambier Esq. to Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore Charles Grant C. B. to Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Frigate Madagascar, Lieut. Eyan Nepean, to Trincomalie.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bombay.—Mrs. McClintock.
Mrs. Humphreys and 2 Children.
Mrs. Hathway and 3 Ditto.
Mrs. Montgomery and 1 Do.
Mrs. Byrne.
Lieut. Col. Campbell H. M, 45 Regt,
Doctor Hathway,
Ensign Munrow,
Ensign McDonald,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Phoenix, for London.
Waterloo, for ditto.
Sarah, for ditto.
Brig Malabar, for Malabar Coast.
French.—Brig Eugenia, for Bordeaux.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Dec.

19. Brig Rangoon Packet, P. L. Murat, from Rangoon 3d November.

Dec. 20. Arab Ship Fyzul Currim, from Judd 7th August.

Dec. 21. American Ship Two Catherines, Fleazer Elderkin, from Bucksport 4th July, St. Salvador, and Mauritius 3d November.

Dec. 23. H. C. Ship General Hewett, Mr. Barrow Commanding Officer, from London 20th June, and Cape of Good Hope 14th October.

Passengers, from London.—Mrs. M. B. Baldock, Mrs. H. T. Balow, Mrs. Cheap, Miss C. Cheap, Miss G. Cheap, Miss E. Fraser, Miss E. Fishery, Lt. Col. G. H. Murray, C. B. 16th Lancers, Lt. Col. O. Baldock, Captain Boulton, H. M. 41st Regt, Capt. Wm. Baron Osten, Capt. A. T. Byron, Capt. A. T. Ellis, Lieuts. C. A. Wrottesley, A. A. McConeley, T. L. S. Montieth, G. McDowell, H. P. Lovelace, A. McDougal; Cornets T. R. Smyth, G. A. Stewart, W. Osborne; Mr. A. M. G. Mallock, Asst. Surgeon, Vol G. Spencer, 16th Lancers, Lieut. A. Davis, 11th Lt. Dragoons, Mr. F. Gouldsbury, Writer, Mr. F. W. Hardwicke, Mr. F. W. Anson, Mr. W. Stewart Montieth, Cadets; Mr. H. P. Saunders, Asst. Surgeon, Mr. C. Meade, Free Merchant, Capt. H. Beecher, Country Service. Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of 16th Lancers, 144; Women and Children of ditto, 56; Non Com. Officers and Privates of 11th Lt. Drags. 60; Women and Children of ditto, 12.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Wemyss, Chas. Bayley, Esq. Civil Service, and James Wemyss, Esq. ditto.

Passengers per David Scott, whose arrival we announced in our last.

From England. Mrs. Harington, Mrs. Perkins Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Northmore, Mrs. Smith-

waite, Miss Harington, Miss Elphinston, Miss Sandford, Miss Jackson, Miss Pearce, Miss Arnold, Miss Ballard, Master Simonds, The Hon'ble Sir H. Blissett Chief Judge, J. H. Harington, Esq. Member of Council, J. J. Pemberton, Esq. Colonel Perkins Major Smithwaite, Capt. Simonds; Revds. W. Northmore, G. Crawford, Kirchhoff, and Arnold, Chaplains; Messrs. Thomason, and Fraser, Writers; Mr. Smithwaite, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Cox, Mr. McPraise, and Mr. Fisher, Cadets; Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Humfray, Attorneys.

"Spoke the Marquis of Hastings from Mexico (near on the line) giving an account of the Mexicans having elected an Emperor, (name left blank)."

Dec. 24. Brig Sarah, D. Stirling, from Ragoon 6th December; and brig Nimrod, P. Gordon, from Port Jackson 19th August, Batavia 16th October, and Padang 8th November.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 18th, Ship Uday, C. H. Wes for Rangoon.

Dec. 19th, Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, for London, Ship Elizabeth, D. Robertson, for Bombay, Ship Maitland, W. Kinsey, for Penang, Ship Edward Stretell, R. Allport, for Madras.

Dec. 20th. Ship Almorah, T. Winter, for Bombay and London, Ship Mary, Ann, for Bomoay, French Ship Nancy, C. Guizenc, for Bordeaux, American Brig Herald, J. Wells, for Boston.

Dec. 21. Ship Hashmy J. J. Denham, for Penang.

Dec. 23. Ship Lotus, J. R. F. Doveton, for London, Ship Agincourt, Jas. Mahon, for London via Bencoolen, Ship Carron, Thos. McCarthy, for Bombay, Ship Hyderry, W. Humble, for Persian Gulph, Ship Calcutta, J. R. Stroyan, for Liverpool.

Vessels gone to sea, December 18, Exmouth, and Ceres.

Dec. 19th George, American.

Dec. 21st. Ann.

Dec. 22d, Novo Destino, Wanderer, and Mary Schooner.

Dec. 23d, Thalia.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

Per ship Prince Regent.—For London:—Mrs. Macwhirter, Dr. Macwhirter, Miss F. H. Macwhirter, Miss G. F. Macwhirter, Master J. P. Macwhirter, Mrs. J. G. Hope, and two Masters Hope, Miss J. Plowden, and Mr. E. Plowden, Miss M. Stewart, Masters W. and J. Cunningham; Margaret Fraser, Robert Nighland, Wm. Heakes, servants.

Per ship Bengal Merchant.—For London: Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Whyatt, Mrs. Shedden, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Sumbolf, Mrs. Todd; T. Hutton, Esq. A. Dickson, Esq. H. C. M. S., W. P. R. Shedden, Esq. A. Jones, Esq. Captain Fuller, H. M. 59th Regt. Captain Blair, Artillery, Wm. Harris, Esq. Dr. Cock, H. C. service, Joseph Bidgood, and Briget Bidgood, H. C. pensioners, Miss Mary Hutton, Masters James and Arthur Hutton, Misses Cecelia, Sarah Bell Porterus, and Eliza Dickson, Master John W. Harris, Misses Theresa Frances Cahell, Mary Jane Cahell, Catherine Neville Whyatt, Master George Neville Whyatt, Miss Sumbolf, Master W. Wills, Master Henry Innes; Mrs. Devenary, servants.

Per ship Lotus.—Mrs Thomas Colvin,

Per ship Golconda.—Mrs. A. Barnes, Mrs. E. Millis, Mrs. C. Neish, Mrs. E. Watson, Mrs. S. Middleton, Mrs. H. Imlach, Mrs. B. Bryant,—J. Barnes, Surgeon Ben. Establishment,—D. Creagh,—George Watson, and James Gray.—Children: Misses Shum Watson, Middleton, Bryant, and D'Aguilar,—Masters Larkins, Shum, two Creaghs D'Aguilar, Vincent, Imlach, Watson, Bryant McDonald, and Neish.—Servants James Hollowell, Sarah Smith, Catherine Darling, and S. Hogarth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 31, Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W. Eaton, from Calcutta 16th, Vizagapatam and Coringa 19th, and Masulipatam 31st December.—4th, Ship Almorah Captain Thos. Winter, from Calcutta 27th December.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Astel, Captain T. W. Aldham.
Ship Ceres, Captain H. B. Pridham.
Ship Almorah, Captain Thomas Winter.
Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W. Eaton.
Cutter Mary, Captain J. G. Lear.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

DEATH.

On Tuesday Inst, the 14th inst. in the 25th year of her age, Rosse Mary, the wife of Mr. Henry Thomas Phillips after lingering with a severe illness which she bore with most exemplary fortitude.

Although early cut off from all subinary concerns she had by her many good qualities endeared herself to a large circle of friends, who cannot but lament her untimely loss, which to her husband is irreparable, but

Quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum, sic Dui voluistis habere.

VIRGIL.

At Colaba, on Friday the 17th Instant, after a long and painful illness, Lieut. John Gilbert, H. M. 20th Regt. he was buried with Military Honors, attended by the 20th Regt. and other Officers of the Garrison.

On the 10th Inst. at Viar in Salsette, Rustomjee the only Infant Son of Furdoonjee Cursetjee; he was a most promising Child, and died most deeply lamented by his sorrowing parents.

Calcutta.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—SECOND WEEK IN DECEMBER.

* * Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.

December 1822.	DEGS.	December 1822.	DEGS.
Sun- { 8 A. M. 59		Thurs- { 7 A. M. 56	
day { 4½ P. M. 73		day { very cold & frosty	
Mon- { 6½ A. M. 56		day { 1½ A. M. 71	
day { ½ P. M. 73		12h { 12 P. M. 59	
9th { 5½ P. M. 70		Friday { 7 A. M. 54	
Tu. { 6½ A. M. 58		13h { 5½ P. M. 67	
10th { 5 P. M. 72		Satur- { 6½ A. M. 54	
Wed. { 6½ A. M. 58		day { 12 M. cold 68	
11th { 5 P. M. 70		14th { 7½ P. M. 62	
HIGHEST RANGE 73		LOWEST DITTO 54	
AVERAGE MEDIUM 63½			

MEDICAL REPORT.

Very little variety is exhibited in the state of the Thermometer. Evening Fogs are more dense and heavy, and require greater caution to avoid exposure to their influence. Much Disease prevails, and a greater number of patients probably swell the lists of Medical men than during the last week. The number of FEVERS is much upon the decrease, and BOWEL COMPLAINTS are increasing in number. "Common Colds" with all their consequences, are more rife. Complaints of the Chest, SPASMODIC, and CONSUMPTIVE are also appearing more frequently.

FEMALES and CHILDREN again have a larger share of Disease than before.

Durhamtolah, Dec. 16, 1822.

P.

Madras.

JANUARY 6, 1822.

The weather at Madras has been rather boisterous for the last four or five days, and from the heavy Swell that has set in from the Sea we are led to apprehend very severe weather has been experienced in the Bay. The foul weather flag has been flying since Friday and little or no communication has been held for the last two days, with the Shipping in the Roads. A tremendous Surf has prevailed a-

long the Coast, and at times it broke a considerable distance over the Roads on the North Bench. But for the stupendous Bulwark which has been sunk there the greater part of the Road would have again been washed away.

Madras Courier,—Jan. 7.

Penang.

Nov. 27, 1822.

On Sunday Morning the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Rice, Kt. embarked on board the H. C. C. NAUTILUS, under the Salute due to his rank. The NAUTILUS is destined to Bombay, but we understand will touch at Colombo for the purpose of lading Sir Ralph at that Port. Ensign O'Halloran is also a Passenger by the NAUTILUS.

The Ship WELLINGTON, Captain George Maxwell, from Batavia, Singapore and Malacca, anchored in the harbour yesterday morning.

Passengers:—Mrs. Fraser; Messrs. Fraser, Thompson, Anderson, Willson, Read and Thompson.

We are happy to have it in our power to contradict a report which appeared in a late number of this Paper, of the loss of the VENILIA, Free Trader, by Fire, in Batavia Roads. Accounts have been received by the WELLINGTON of the safe arrival of that Vessel with a valuable Cargo at Singapore. The Ship that was burnt in Batavia Roads is called the REGRET.

DECEMBER 4.

The Ship JOHN ADAMS Captain John Brown, from Siam—and Singapore 23d Ultimo having on board John Crawford, Esq. Agent for the Governor General, and snite, anchored in the harbour on Monday Morning. Mr. Crawford landed the same Evening, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, under the usual Salute.

Bengal Hurkaru,—Dec. 31.

English News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

REVOLT OF THE ROYAL GUARDS.

It will be remembered that the king of Spain had closed the session of the cortes on Sunday the 30th ult.; that a conflict of political acclamations led to blows between some of the guards and the citizens, and that in endeavouring to check the violence of his men, the life of a lamented and meritorious officer was sacrificed to the fury of military insubordination in the palace, and nearly under the eye of the king. An order was immediately issued to bring the assassins to justice, and the citizens were assured that the daring atrocity would not pass unpunished. But the public anxiety and ferment did not immediately subside: the militia were called out, the garrison remained under arms, and every precaution was employed by the civil authorities to prevent disorders, and to restore confidence. Nothing further occurred during the night of Sunday, or the whole of Monday the 1st instant, though it was evident that public apprehension still continued, and that neither the minds of the citizens, the soldiers, the municipal authorities, nor the court, had recovered their settled calm.

Rumours were industriously spread by the avowed enemies of liberty and order, that the king considered his life in danger, and that he had in consequence determined to take refuge in the Pardo, or to flee from the capital. Towards the evening of the 2d, these excitements had so wrought on the minds of the guards, that four battalions, amounting to between 1500 and 2000 men, evinced symptoms of insubordination; and, after displaying much disorder and tumult, raised the standard of revolt. As if by previous concert, they deserted the posts where they were stationed on guard, and two battalions from the quarter of St. Isabel met two battalions from other quarters, and having first taken up a hostile position on the parade ground of the guards proceeded to the Pardo.

The following is a more recent account:—The guards of Ferdinand consisted of six battalions, of which four had declared their hostility to the constitution, and left their posts in hostile array, while two remained to guard the King in the palace. The four insurgent battalions took up their position, not in the Prado, or public walk at Madrid, a mistake which introduced some confusion into the first accounts—but in the Pardo, an old hunting palace of the kings of Spain, situated on a hill, and with grounds surrounded by a large wall, two leagues from the capital. The military nature of this position, which the guards took up on the 2d, accounts for their having chosen this particular palace; at which it appears they intended Ferdinand should join them.

The strength of the garrison of Madrid, exclusive of the guards, does not appear to have been great; and though the spirit of the militia was excellent, it was deemed advisable by the minister of war to send to Valladolid for the troops stationed there, under Gen. Espinosa, the commander of Castile, amounting to 2000 infantry and 500 cavalry. The news of the revolt of the guards arrived at Valladolid on the 3d. The troops showed the utmost enthusiasm; and in spite of the heat of the weather, which renders travelling by day intolerable in Spain, set out at three in the afternoon to proceed by forced marches to the capital.

On the 5th, the two battalions of guards at the palace in Madrid, though apparently not so determined in hostility to the constitution as those of the Pardo, began to display an unpleasant spirit, and to insult all persons who were supposed to be devoted to the constitution. They demanded that the king should put himself entirely under their protection, sending away the halberdiers, who guarded his immediate apartments. On this point, however, a compromise took place.

On the 6th, the guards at the Pardo reconnoitred the approaches to the city, but nothing important occurred, though the plan was probably matured which was attempted to be carried into effect on the morning of the subsequent day.

The guards at the Pardo finding that as no public movement had been made in their favour, and as the troops from Valladolid were approaching the capital, their case was becoming desperate, seem to have thought that their only hope of safety was in an attempt to get possession of Madrid, or of the king's

person: what was the ultimate scheme was fortunately never developed. Accordingly on the morning of the 7th, before day-break, they, having apparently eluded the regiment of Almanza, which had been placed to observe them, approached Madrid in three divisions; one of them to seize the park of artillery, the other to seize one of the principal squares of Madrid, and the third to occupy a gate of the city. As to the operations of all these bodies there is considerable confusion in the narratives. The first and most important attack entirely failed, and the two other divisions, though they made their way into the city, were unable to maintain any posts in the streets or squares, but withdrew to the place, where they were shut up, and were surrounded by all the troops of the garrison. A white flag was soon seen waving on the top of the palace, and the result is thus told in the *Universal*.—

"The morning was spent in conferences. At length, at four o'clock, a treaty was signed, in virtue of which it was agreed—1st, that the two battalions who had shut themselves up in the palace should come out with their arms and without ammunition, and divide, some to remain at Vicalvaro, and the others at Leganes, two neighbouring villages.—2d, That the troops who arrived this morning should leave their arms at the gate of the palace, and deliver themselves to the constitutional troops."

"During these movements several detachments of the guards left their stations and placed themselves under the standards of liberty. They commenced immediately to put into execution the articles agreed upon. The two battalions came out; they passed silently through the ranks of militia, who appeared to feel for their situation, and some among them held out their hands. After this operation the rest of the guards placed themselves in battle array, and it was thought that it was in order to deliver up their arms according to treaty; but when the militia-men and a party of the sacred battalion advanced to take possession of the arms and men, they received a severe and close volley. Blinded with fury they fell on these miserable beings, and butchered them without mercy; the rest saved themselves precipitately by means of a passage which leads from the palace to the high road of Estremadura. They were soon pursued and overtaken by the cavalry and artillery under the command of Generals Morillo, Ballasteros, and Riego. The runaways were slashed and cut without pity. The darkness of a stormy night soon put an end to this dreadful scene. More than 200 were left for dead on the field of battle; among others, General Count de Mui, one of the commanders of the guards; by birth, a Frenchman."

On the 8th, Madrid was tranquil. The small party of the refractory guard which had escaped the preceding night demanded pardon, while the two battalions which adhered to the terms of capitulation, arrived peaceably at the villages to which they were destined, amidst cries of "Live the constitution!"

The conduct of Ferdinand in the whole affair has been very suspicious, and the Duke del Infantado, who had been his constant companion, is said to have been detected in exciting some peasants to join the Guards, but the whole of the men of talent and energy in the capital of all parties exerted themselves

in the cause of the constitution. Riego, Morillo, Ballasteros, and Alava, fought with the national troops and the militia. Morillo especially, from whom the ultra-royalists had entertained considerable hopes, disappointed them by his energy and attachment to the constitution.

A private letter states, that besides the Duke del Infantado, one hundred and twenty persons, who were chiefs of the conspiracy, have been arrested, and that all the projects for carrying on the counter-revolution will immediately be brought to light.

GREEK SUCCESSES.—TAKING OF PATRAS.

The following letter, received from Zante, under cover from Ancona, announces the capture of Patras, &c. after some severe fighting, terminating in brilliant victories in favour of the Greeks:—

ZANTE, JUNE 15.—An Austrian vessel being on the point of departure for Ancona I avail myself of the same to forward the present, as you will probably get it quicker than through the regular post. I have to inform you, that the *Chanticleer* brig of war, Captain Eden, arrived here yesterday, from Corinth and Patras, and sailed again this morning for Corfu. It appears certain she brings accounts of great importance as respects the affairs of the Turks and Greeks in Morea; from what I have been able to learn, it appears that the fortress of Patras has at length been taken by the Greeks on the 11th inst and subsequently the Castle of Morea, after a severe and decisive battle between Colocotroni, the Greek Field-Marshal, and Yousouff and Mehmet, Pachas. It is well known that Colocotroni had been besieging Patras for upwards of two months, and that he had under his orders about 12,000 men; about three weeks since a French bombarder touched here on her way from Marseilles for the Morea, having 15 officers on board to enter the Greek service; it appears they joined Colocotroni, and about the same time that General was reinforced by 3,000 Greeks from Gastouni, under Georgio Sessini. Several previous skirmishes had taken place between the Greeks and Mehmet and Yousouff, Pachas, who had under their orders about 7000 men, mostly from Constantinople, but there was no decided advantage gained on their side. On the 11th the two Pachas united their forces, and came into the plain of Patras; Colocotroni was prepared to receive them, and dispatched Sessini's corps of 3000 men to the rear of the Castle of Patras. The battle took place between St. Andres, on the sea-shore, and the Monastery of Gerocomio, about two miles inland; it was sustained with great fury on both sides for several hours; at last, the Greeks succeeded in putting to flight the Turkish cavalry, which caused such consternation that the rest of the Turks commenced a precipitate retreat, against every effort of the Pachas and abandoned six brass field-pieces. Colocotroni pursued his advantage, and in this juncture the corps of Sessini advanced from their station, and actually entered the gates of Patras at the time the Turks were doing so. The former having got possession of the gates the Turks were dismayed on every side, and took the road to the Castle of Morea, distant about six miles. A lodgment in the fortress being effected by the Greeks, the Turks left as the garrison surrendered on the arrival of Colocotroni. There were only

about three hundred Suliotes, and a great number of women and children, all of whom have been respected. It is said there were found about 30 cannon mounted, and several dismounted; a large quantity of ammunition and several cargoes of provisions; also the treasure of Mehmet Pacha, amounting to 30,000 machmoudies in gold. The Greek loss was severe, occasioned principally by the Turkish artillery; it is estimated that about two hundred men were killed, and upwards of four hundred and fifty wounded; among the latter was Colocotroni himself by a musket ball, in the arm, but not at all dangerously. The Turkish loss was very great; about seven hundred men were left dead or wounded on the field, and nearly four hundred were made prisoners in the pursuit. These stated that Mehmet Pacha received two balls in the thigh, and that the Selictar Aga and Ali Bashee of Yousouff Pacha were killed.—Colocotroni dispatched about 10,000 men the next day to the Castle of Morea, under the orders of his nephew; but the Pachas had resolved not to stand an assault, and had embarked with the remainder of their troops, provisions, ammunition, and families, on board the vessels belonging to Yousouff Pacha and the Turkish transports which came from Constantinople. Upon the approach of the Greeks they fired the magazine, but it did not take full effect, only blowing up the interior of the fortress. The Greeks then entered, and the two Pachas sailed, it is supposed, for Koron or Napoli di Romania. We are informed, the English agent who was resident at the Castle of Morea, left for Lepanto.

By the Flanders mail which arrived on Saturday morning, letters and papers from Frankfort to the 5th inst. were received. In an article from the Ionian Islands, dated 7th June, the defeat of Chourschid Pacha is fully confirmed. The engagement which took place between the Greeks and Turks on this occasion, was long and bloody. It commenced on the 29th May, and continued until the 1st June, on which day the Turks were completely defeated, and the remaining army withdrew towards Glyky. The Greeks vigorously pursued them, and set fire to several places which they were not able to maintain. The loss sustained by the Turks is very considerable; all their baggage having fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

The Greeks have taken a Turkish corvette and brig of war, and three transports laden with slaves and the treasures of Scio off Mitylene, which have been sent to the Morea. On the 18th of May the Captain Pacha was still with his fleet in the Channel of Scio, and the Greek fleet were in sight preparing for attacking, having Congreve rockets on board, from which they expected great advantages.

The Egyptian fleet, consisting of 40 vessels setsail on the 22d May for Canoa. Six of these vessels (merchantmen) were under British colours, laden with stores and horses for the expedition. The Captain Pacha had sent court 100 virgins and 100 youths to be distributed as presents among the Grandees of the Divan.

From Smyrna the letters are only of the 2d June. There was no news in the market for girls and boys was rather dear in consequence of its having latterly been overstocked with these commodities from Scio. Christian ladies of the most cultivated minds, and of the best external appearance, could not be sold

from more than from 4000 to 10,000 piastres, and the plundered ornaments and wealth of the birth-place of the immortal Homer were equally unsaleable in consequence of their abundance.

According to the registers of the customs of China, it appears that 30,000 slaves, women and children, have been carried out of the island. The exportation is subject to a duty.

PARIS, JULY 10.—Mention is made of a project for the organization of justices of peace, altogether aristocratic, and framed nearly after the model of the English system, which as is well known, is exercised gratuitously by the great proprietors. . . . Much importance is attached to this project of justices of peace; the able men of the ultra party consider it as the key-stone of the oligarchic vault.

ORANGE PARADE IN DUBLIN.

About half past four o'clock on Friday morning, an Orange procession marched down College green, bearing the paraphernalia with which the statue of King William was to be invested. As they proceeded along, early as it was, they disturbed the peaceable inhabitants with their usual noise and drunken vociferations. Several people who assembled expressed their disapprobation in a very pointed manner. However, a ladder was obtained from the Bank of Ireland, and the statue was bedizened in the usual form. By nine o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled, and several fights ensued between the groups of Orangemen and their opponents. About ten, the four lamps that surround the statue were demolished, and a few active young men ascended the pedestal, who threw down the flag and lilies to the earth. At this instant a strong body of the police came to the aid of the Orangemen. A serious affray followed, in which four or five people were dangerously wounded by the police, who cut at the people with their naked swords. Having secured the ground, the Orangemen and police ranged themselves round the statue; their most discordant yells and vociferations surpass description; and the College-green was kept in the utmost confusion and alarm till seven o'clock. One man had his eye knocked out, and at the same time received a fracture in the skull; another was wounded with a pistol ball; a lady was thrown out of her jaunting car; and a family of females and children were thrown out of another. While a gentleman's car was passing, before his servant could comply with the furious commands of the Orangemen, and make his obeisance to the statue (as every person who passed was obliged to do), the horse took fright from the clamour and blows with which he was assailed, the driver was thrown from his seat, and had his head fractured; and the shaft of the car was driven forcibly into the breast of another horse, which fell on the spot. Several other accidents occurred. . . . About eleven o'clock, when the trap was taken from the statue, and carried away, scenes were transacted at Ennis. . . . The flags were displayed as early in the morning, and all the usual exciting tones were played. The . . . set on by the constituted authorities, protected by the police of the city, . . . are drawn from the pockets of its . . . The persons were all in the pay . . . The matter is a very serious

one; and there is not a Catholic in Ireland who will not cherish the memory of this day with bitter recollections.

The Manchester Guardian, July 20.

JURY COURT, EDINBURGH.

LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, V. PRINTER OF THE
• BEACON.

In this case the plaintiff sought damages from Duncan Stevenson, on account of various alleged libels that appeared in the *Beacon* newspaper, charging the plaintiff with being the correspondent and patron of traitors, the patron and associate of crimes, together with several other libellous allegations.—Mr. Cockburn addressed the jury for the noble plaintiff, and called several witnesses, who fully proved his case.—The Lord Chief Commissioner then summed up the case. His Lordship made observations on the several issues in the action, which he conceived were, on the whole, well founded, the remarks complained of being of a libellous description, and in this view of the case he was supported by his learned brothers on the bench. Having thus stated to them the view of the court, there was only one thing which he would recommend to their consideration. He could not suppose the noble individual who was pursuer, had brought this action for any other purpose than to vindicate his character from the aspersion that had been thrown upon it. There was no vindictive feeling on his part, and therefore he conceived, they could regard the question of damages as one of very little consequence. The jury were at first divided on the amount of damages, particularly on the last two issues; but, ultimately, they agreed, that as the finding in all the issues was a complete vindication of Lord Archibald Hamilton from the aspersions in the *Beacon*, it was more respectful to him to find nominal damages, than to estimate the injury to his feelings by any pecuniary sum. They accordingly found for the pursuer on all the issues.—damages One Shilling.

Professor Leslie has obtained a verdict, and £100, damages against Blackwood, for libels in his infamous and blood-stained *Magazine*. A counsel ought to have great latitude, but there are limits to his license; at least an honourable counsel would not justify a charge of cowardice or of infidelity. Mr. Forsyth defended the libels, and contended, that to represent the Hebrew as the rudest and poorest language, was to sneer at, and profane the language of scripture; and argued that "such an absurd & revolting assertion" ought to be imputed "to hostility towards the scripture." We hold this conduct, even in a counsel, to be discreditable and reprehensible. But the particular counsel here, Mr. Forsyth, has published his qualified and dogmatic disbelief of revelation. In a treatise on "Moral Science," he endeavours to demonstrate that there is no immortality (save to a few energetic souls, who work themselves by dint of intellect into that distinction) nor resurrection; no general judgment; and no retribution for deeds done in the body. This is not inconsistent; for infidels are, in our day, the bitterest persecutors of infidelity, and the most remorseless propagators of suspicions, calumnies, and foul insinuations against professed Christians. But what are we to say of the gang who selected this infidelity counsel? It was well. Mr. Professor Wilson is one of the gang, and the author of a work more hostile to Christianity than "The Age of Reason." One is at a loss

to determine whether the sneaking evasiveness or the insolent malignity of the reptiles be the more detestable.—*The Representative.*

The Melville party in Scotland have been so much dispirited by the defeat of their *forlorn Hope*, that they have resolved to break up their *masked batteries*—to destroy their *Beacons*—to disband their *Sentinels*—and to fight *openly* in future under the old banners of CORRUPTION, as being, upon the whole, the *safest*, as well as the most effective mode of warfare.

Liverpool Mercury, August 2.

On Monday last the Edinburgh Jury Court was occupied with a suit for damages, instituted by Mr. John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of that city, against Mr. Blackwood, for certain passages, charged as libellous and defamatory, contained in a letter inserted in the Edinburgh Magazine, of which the defendant is the publisher. The damages were laid at 5,000*l*. This trial excited uncommon interest, and lasted from ten o'clock in the morning until eleven at night. The Court and avenues leading thereto were thronged to excess. The Jury, after deliberating nearly two hours, returned a verdict on three of the issues for the pursuer, and on the fourth for the defender, and awarded one hundred pounds damages. Mr. Forsyth, counsel for the defender, tendered a bill of exceptions, on the ground of misdirection.

The Bridge-street bubble has burst. "The Gang," it seems, is bankrupt. A cheque for poor £2 9*s*. has been met at the Banker's with an answer of "No Effects!" As a great many fools, however, subscribed £25,000, we are anxious to know how a few knaves have disposed of that sum. Surely it cannot all have been expended in law? Twenty-five thousand pounds laid out in prosecuting people! And, how many convictions did they obtain—one or two? Twenty-five thousand pounds! No wonder we have "Honorary Secretaries" and "Honorary Assistant Secretaries," one upon another. The spending of £25,000 was no "grinning Honour." Not the "Honour" quizzed by *Falstaff*, of "he who died a Wednesday." There is much substantial convenience as well as "Honour" in the laying out of £25,000. Something like an account however must be furnished, were it only that the exposure of all parties may be complete. The Treasurer, as we imagine, is the proper person to come forward.—Meantime we hope that *Orton* will not be starved in prison. While "The Society" were laying out so much money in prosecuting people, would it not have been prudent to have reserved a trifle against they came to be prosecuted themselves? But £25,000! And nothing left! Sure some body or other must have purchased all before him.—*News.*

THE OBSERVER.—AUGUST 12TH.

PREPARATIONS IN SCOTLAND.— COURT CEREMONIAL.—LADIES DRESSES, &c. &c. &c.

[From the Edinburgh Star.]

On Saturday the City of Edinburgh steam-packet arrived at Newhaven with upwards of 100 packages, containing his Majesty's throne and plate, which were guarded during the passage by a party of soldiers. The whole par-

kages were safely landed, and conveyed, the throne to Holyrood Palace, and the plate to Dalkeith House, under escorts of military. The same vessel also brought a large quantity of poultry.

The above poultry, it was at first stated, had been brought for his Majesty's use, and that each of them weighed 7 or 8 lb.; but we have the best authority for saying, that they are not intended for the King's table. They are the private property of Mr. Spike, a London poulterer, who brought them down on his own speculation solely, though in the expectation of having the honour of supplying his Majesty's establishment with that article. He was, however, told that the King's purveyor had contracted with poulterers in Edinburgh, for whatever of the kind might be wanted during his Majesty's stay. We understand that no provisions that are not the produce of Scotland will be set upon the King's table, while his Majesty shall continue in Scotland.

Mr. Florance, purveyor to the King, formed a very extensive dairy at Dalkeith, for the service of his Majesty's table. Only the butter and cream are to be retained for that purpose. The whole of the milk and butter-milk is to be distributed amongst the poor of Dalkeith and its neighbourhood, by order of his Majesty. This distribution, we understand, is to commence to-day.

There is also a laundry formed for the use of his Majesty's household; and, when the King arrives, there is to be a poor's pot established, from whence the poor of Dalkeith, &c. are to be served with good wholesome broth and a proportion of the broken victuals, as was the ancient custom of the august family of Buccleuch during the life-time of many former Dukes. There is also a similar establishment to be at the Waterloo Hotel—whence all the broken meat, &c. will be distributed amongst the poor prisoners, poor house, &c. daily.

There is at present a great number of workmen busily employed in repairing the decayed walls upon the Bass Rock, on which are to be placed six large cannons, for the purpose of firing a royal salute to his Majesty as he enters the Frith of Forth. A flag staff 40 feet in height, is to be put upon the top of the rock, on which the royal standard is to be hoisted. It is expected that his Majesty will land, as his Royal Highness Prince Leopold did, during his visit to Scotland; and to make it more convenient for his Majesty to take a view of the rock, a very broad stair is at present making on the south-east side of the island, which is the only place that it is possible to get up, it being inaccessible on all sides except this.

We understand that Lord Melville, yesterday held a consultation with the Port Admiral, and some of the Magistrates, respecting the most convenient situation for his Majesty's landing. No decision has been officially promulgated; but it is understood that the Custom-house Leith, was the point agreed upon, as far as that resolution may not be affected by circumstances. The state of the tides will admit of his Majesty's landing here at half low water; but should the arrival be later, it is conjectured that his Majesty will be landed at whatever place it should, on the instant, be judged practicable and most convenient.

It is now believed, that, whether the King lands at Leith or Newhaven, he is certainly to proceed to Edinburgh by the way of Leith Walk. No city in Europe can boast a nobler avenue. The King will be in his travelling carriage, which is to meet him at the shore, and his progress on this occasion is not to be considered as his public and formal entrance into the city. His carriage will be escorted, as it is understood, by a party of the yeomary cavalry of the county of Mid Lothian. The Edinburgh troop will be assembled close to a temporary arch erected opposite Picardy-place. There the royalty begins; there the Lord Provost and Magistrates,

the Sheriff and other official persons meet the royal carriage. The ancient silver keys of Edinburgh are presented to the King, who immediately returns them to the Lord Provost. The Edinburgh troop of cavalry, commanded by Captain Robert Cockburn, Lieut. Adam Hay, and Cornet Donald Horne, is then formed into two squadrons, one of which precedes, and the other follows the royal equipage throughout the rest of the progress to Holyrood.

The line of march which has been determined on is understood, from excellent authority, to be as follows, viz. Leith-walk, York-place, Queen-street, Charlotte-square, Prince's-street, Waterloo-bridge, and so down to the Palace of Holyrood, by the new line of approach which has been formed in that direction. The King, having reached Holyrood, will view the Palace at his leisure, and proceed privately to Dalkeith House, where he is expected to sleep every night during his stay in this neighbourhood. The House of Dalkeith contains a very noble entrance hall and staircase, and a suit of rooms every way such as his Majesty is likely to approve of. The furniture, which is plain, but very handsome, remains as it is, with the exception of a magnificent state bed, which has just been put up for the King's use, under the directions of Mr. Trotter. The King has sent down his plate, and is to receive his personal friends at dinner, &c. in Dalkeith House. The whole of the Waterloo Hotel has been engaged for the use of his Majesty's suite, who have their own cooks, &c. Various tables are to be kept there every day, at the King's expense, for the accommodation of his attendants, in their different orders and classes. Another table is also to be kept at Holyrood, for the Gentlemen of the Royal Company of Archers, who are to discharge, according to their ancient patent, the duties of the Gentlemen Pensioners, or Guards of the interior of the King's Palace. Thirty of them, it is supposed, are to be on duty each day during his Majesty's stay: they are to line the gallery and ante-chambers, and enjoy, in every respect, the same privileges which the Gentlemen Pensioners have in Carlton Palace and St. James's. A new dress of Lincoln green, slashed with white satin, "couteau de chaise," quiver, &c. has been ordered, and will be worn on this occasion by the Gentlemen of this ancient body. They are to be commanded by the Earl of Hopetoun, their Captain-General, and under him by Major Norman Pringle, of Torrens. Their appearance, so graceful in itself, and associated with so many antique recollections, cannot fail to produce a very striking effect.

The day immediately succeeding that of his arrival will be passed by the King, it is understood, in a private manner. He will, however, in all probability, visit in the course of it some of the interesting scenery in his neighbourhood, such as Rosslin, Hawthornden, &c. The repose of this day will prepare his Majesty for the fatigue of holding a levee at Holyrood on that immediately succeeding.

On the second day after his Majesty's arrival, his first levee will, it is said, be held in the Palace of Holyrood.

After dressing in his private apartments (the same lately occupied by the Earl of Strathmore, part of whose splendid collection of cabinet pictures still remains there) the King will proceed to the presence-chamber, in which a throne has been erected. Seated upon his throne, he will receive the address of the Magistracy of the city; and, after he has admitted the high officers of state and others who enjoy the privilege of the entre, into his closet, the doors will be opened, and the noblemen and gentlemen desirous of being presented, or of paying their respects to the Sovereign, will be successively introduced. On this occasion no gentleman can appear otherwise than in a full-dress suit, with sword and bag; but hair powder

is not now held to be indispensable. Gentlemen may appear in any uniform to which they have a right; and for those who present themselves as Highlanders, the ancient costume of their country is always sufficient dress. Those who wear the Highland dress must, however, be careful to be armed in the proper Highland fashion steel-wrought pistols, broad sword, and dirk. It is understood that Glengarry, Breadalbane, Huntly, and several other chieftains, mean to attend the levee with their tail on, i. e. with a considerable attendance of their gentlemen followers. And, without doubt, this will add very greatly to the variety, gracefulness, and appropriate splendour of the scene.

The State rooms in Holyrood (including the long gallery and the apartments lately occupied by the French Princes) are certainly much more spacious than those of Carlton House or Buckingham House; so that here a very favourable opportunity for the display of courtly magnificence is about to be afforded. We may add, what all will hear with pleasure, the best works of Messrs. Raeburn, Allen, Naysmith, and the other Scottish Artists, are to be exhibited in the King's Presence Chamber during the stay of the Court. A considerable difference of opinion having arisen as to the propriety of gentlemen, privates in yeomanry corps, waiting on the King in their uniform, it may be as well to state at once what is the truth of the case. Every gentleman in this situation may, without doubt, appear before the King in the dress of his regiment; but it must be the full dress—viz. a coat with skirts, &c. The following additional particulars may be pretty well relied upon:—The Regalia of Scotland are at present, as it is well known, in the Castle of Edinburgh, under the care of Captain Adam Ferguson. Sir A. Keith, Knight Marischal of Scotland, will as soon as the King is in Holyrood, proceed to the Castle, and presenting a warrant under the sign manual, demand the regalia from the keeper, in order to their removal to the Palace. The Knight Marischal (who represents the ancient and illustrious House of the Earl Marischal, and possesses their estates, the title of Earl having been forfeited in 1715) will ride, according to the old custom, on horseback, attended by six esquires in rich costumes of scarlet and gold. He himself wears the dress of his office, which is of blue and white satin, the national colours of Scotland. The Knight Marischal, having received the Regalia, will convey them in his carriage to Holyrood, attended by his esquires, as above described, and a large military escort.

On the day when the King in person goes to the Castle, the Duke of Hamilton, Premier Peer of Scotland, will carry the Crown. This is a privilege which he enjoys as Earl of Angus, and representative of the once all but Royal House of Douglas. The sword of state will, on the same occasion be carried by the young Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland. In virtue of this high office Lord Errol ranks as the first of Scottish subjects. His authority supercedes that of all other Magistrates within the verge of a Court holden in Scotland; so that the peace will be preserved at Holyrood, &c. during his Majesty's visit by the Officers of the Lord High Constable alone. The gentlemen of the Celtic Society are, it is supposed, to act in this capacity; but besides these, whenever, the High Constable appears in any procession, he is entitled to come with a personal suite of five knights, ten esquires, and twenty yeomen, all in appropriate costume. Lord Errol's appearance will therefore, form a very important feature on every occasion of formality.

On the fourth day, it is understood, his Majesty will hold a drawing room.

When the King was in Ireland last year, the crowds of gentlemen coming to Court were such that his Majesty was constrained to issue a sort of order, that none of those who had been at the levee should come to the drawing-room also, un-

less they had ladies on whom it was necessary for them to attend. It is hoped that, from the superior accommodation in the State chambers of Holyrood, no such arrangement will be called for here.

No gentleman can come to the drawing-room without having been previously presented at a levee. The proper object of the drawing-room is the presentation of ladies. Ladies are introduced to the King either by ladies who have already been at Court, or by the Lord in Waiting.

The lady drops her train (about four yards in length) when she enters the circle of the King. It is held up by the Lord in Waiting till she is close to his Majesty. She curtsies. The King raises her up, and salutes her on the cheek. She then retires, always facing the Sovereign till she is beyond the circle. A considerable difficulty is presented to the inexperienced by the necessity of retiring (without assistance) backwards. The Ladies must exert their skill to move their trains quietly and neatly from behind them as they retire; and those who have never worn such dresses should lose no time in beginning to practise this. Most painful must the situation be of a young female who is so unfortunate as to make faux pax on such occasion. It was by no means so difficult when hoops were in fashion; but now that these have been discarded, there is nothing to assist in keeping the train off the ground.

The Ladies cannot require to be informed that they must all appear in Court plumes and fans. At least nine feathers must be in each head-dress.

A second Levee, and a second Drawing-room, conclude for the present the public appearances of his Majesty at Holyrood. But it is expected that he will gratify us by coming one night, during his stay, to the theatre where a proper box is to be prepared with all that good taste for which Mr. Murray and Mrs. Siddons have ever been distinguished.

It is understood that the King will pay short visits to the gallant Earl of Hopetoun, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Lieutenant of the County Viscount Melville, and some other distinguished characters in this neighbourhood.

If the exertions now making continue, all the scaffolding for the accommodation of the different public bodies will be erected in the course of the present week. Workmen have begun to fit up the gallery over the Royal Exchange.

In the Parliament House the preparations for the banquet are of the most splendid description, and it is understood that it will not be inferior either in respect of decorations or in the variety and excellency of the viands, to the feast given by the City of London to the Allied Sovereigns, some years ago. The King's table is already prepared, in a semi-circular form, under the great window of the Parliament House. At this table a select company of about thirty will sit; his Majesty under a canopy in the centre, with the Lord Provost on his right hand.

The project of a triumphal arch has been given up; and consequently, we understand, a larger sum of money will be applicable to the entertainment at the Parliament House. A proposal for the introduction of a choir has been under consideration, and 1000*l.* were named as a provision for bringing four vocal auxiliaries from London. But as it was too late to convey them down by water, the above sum not being sufficient to defray their travelling expenses by land, we believe that the suggestion has altogether failed. This is to be regretted, since the presence of such glee singers as the Messrs. Knyvett, and one or two others of their circle, would have considerably enlivened a feast such as the one in contemplation. It is not according to etiquette, we believe, that any oratory should be introduced at a royal banquet; and the drinking of the King's health, which will be the principal expression of attachment to the King, cannot last out the evening. The design of erecting galleries for ladies, we understand, has also been abandoned, on account of the expense which it

would occasion; but this need form no objection to admitting them to the feast, after the manner of the citizens' wives in London, should the plan be approved of by his Majesty. If, however, there are to be no ladies, and no singing the least that can be done will be to provide the best instrumental music which the city will afford. The professional Society ought to be engaged; and that his Majesty might hear some of the best Scotch airs in their greatest perfection, Gow's band should be provided for this occasion. We have yet heard of none but military music having been decided on. This can be no novelty to the King, who retains in his household service the finest military band in Europe.

The Peers of Scotland have agreed to give a ball in the Assembly Rooms, for which 400 tickets will be issued and for which the most splendid preparations are making. We have seen the design for the embellishment of the east end of the Assembly Rooms which has been approved of by the Committee of Peers appointed to superintend the decorations, and it certainly exceeds in magnificence any thing which has been previously seen in Scotland.

The arrangements in the interior of the Theatre Royal, for the accommodation of his Majesty, are in a state of forwardness and reflect great credit on the taste of our spirited Manager. Two rooms will be splendidly fitted up, through which his Majesty will pass on his way to the royal box. His Majesty will enter at the box-office, the alterations in which for this purpose, were commenced by Mr. Murray on Friday.

Of the many superb preparations for the approaching royal visit, we have observed nothing to excel two beautiful ornaments, prepared by Mr. Sanderson lapidary, and which we have just seen. They are intended for the rose of the garter on the hoe of the leg, in the Highland dress intended to be worn at Court. They are set in fine gold, and are composed of cairngorums, amethysts, aqua marines, diamonds, and rubies, of the richest description, all of them the produce of our native island, and so arranged as to form a complete imitation of Tartan. There is perhaps a taste and execution of workmanship displayed in these ornaments not to be surpassed.

The Earl of Breadalbane has given orders for the equipment of fifty of his tenantry in the family tartan, to attend upon his Majesty in Scotland.

We apprehend it is not generally understood, that it is through the Royal Scottish line that our Sovereign is descended from the Saxon Kings of England. Malcolm Canmore, who was crowned at Scone, 25th April, 1057, married Margaret, grand niece of Edward the Confessor, and their posterity have reigned over Scotland for more than seven centuries. We need scarcely remind our readers, that in King George the Fourth, they will witness a descendant of the first of Scotia's heroes, King Robert Bruce; and of which descent his Majesty must justly be proud.

Since the period when James VI. left Scotland to assume the sceptre of the United Kingdom, Edinburgh has not been visited by any Sovereign in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of legal splendour and power. Charles II. is the only King who has ever seen it; and whatever he may have been de jure, he was not at that time, the Sovereign de facto, seeing that he was only contending for the possession of his royal privileges.

Already some impression has been made on our provision markets; lodgings for hire are beginning to be in great request, and individual houses are alarmed with threatened visits of country cousins from all quarters. The shops have begun to feel the beneficial effects of the increasing bustle in a great demand for their goods.

[From the Edinburgh Observer of Monday last.]

It is rather singular that no Sovereign of

Great Britain has ever been in Scotland, who was not in the line of the ancient Scottish Monarchs, according to the undoubted assent of all parties; and that no such Sovereign could have been here but George IV. Charles II. was here, who was unquestionably in that line: from his time to the death of the Cardinal of York (late in the reign of Geo. III.), the Royal Family was divided. claims of the exiled branch of it were maintained to the very last, by a party who were called Jacobites, which latterly was not a very large party, but which yet survived in Scotland, and persevered in supporting the right of that family to the Throne of Britain. By the death of the Cardinal of York, the Jacobite party have become completely triumphant; for we are all now Jacobites—thorough-bred Jacobites, in acknowledging George IV. If George III. had been here, or any of his predecessors, back to James II. (VII.), it might have been said by the Jacobites, that he was not the legitimate Monarch, inasmuch as the elder branch of his family was preserved in the persons of the ejected Stuarts; but nothing of that kind can be said of George IV.; and Scotland is in the singular situation of making preparations to hail the arrival of a Sovereign, who unites in his person all the claims to the throne, whether de jure or de facto, which any party has ever set up; and which no Sovereign has been able to boast since the last Royal visit which Scotland received, if we except the short and feverish reign of James II. (VII.), though, in fact, he was here when Duke of York. This seems to be one of the feelings that stimulates the people here, at the present time, to make such great exertions. Our King is the heir of the Chevalier, in whose service the Scotch suffered so much and shone so much; and he will find many a Flora Macdonald amongst the "Sisters of the Silver Cross," and many a faithful Highlander attending on his throne, with the forester's bugle and bow.

The Royal Company of Archers met their Captain-General, the Earl of Hopetoun, on Thursday. Various arrangements were made respecting the dress which has already been described. The members are to undergo several drills to fit them for their new duty. The Right Hon. the Capt.-General requested, that upon this joyful occasion, he might be allowed to present the Royal Company a commemorative prize to be annually shot for by his Majesty's Royal Archers, upon the anniversary of the King's arrival in Scotland.

PEERS' BALL.—It is now decided that this shall take place, and the arrangements for it have commenced; 400 tickets are to be issued. The George's-street Assembly Rooms will be suitably decorated for the occasion, by a display of the banners of all the Scots Peers, surrounding and supporting the throne of our King, which will be placed under a canopy of crimson velvet, at the east end of the room. The arrangements for this splendid offering of gratitude are under the management of Committees of the Peers. We might mention in detail the various plans proposed, but we shall delay stating these until the whole is determined upon.

DRESS.—The orders for Court dresses are daily multiplying, as we have ascertained at the hops. We were afraid at first that the levees would not have been numerous; but our apprehensions are subsiding, and we hope to see as splendid a levee and drawing-room as London has ever boasted of. The blue coats lined with yellow (and having the welcome buttons), with white waistcoats and trousers, are very generally prepared. It will be a kind of Court uniform like the Windsor uniform, but rather better looking. Of course this dress cannot be extended to those whose peculiar professional dress is black. Cockades of St. Andrew's cross will be almost universal. We wish the cross to be kept clear of the thistle; both of these national emblems may be worn, but they would be more correct not to be incorporated together, as we have seen in some cockades. No one can go to

Court without a regular Court dress. We are afraid, from certain things that we have heard, that there is likely to be a little *outré* indulgence in fancy, in the equipment of some of the persons attached to the procession. We know that any extravagancies of this kind would not be agreeable to the King; and as they are not consistent with what is customary, they will be out of place.

The Throne arrived on Friday, and will probably be put up this day, in the drawing-room, which thus becomes the Presence Chamber. We have already described the throne.

The delay in fixing upon the place of the King's landing, prevented a final determination about the arch through which his Majesty was to have entered the royalty of the city. The consequence is, that the original proposition for this arch has been abandoned. Something should be contrived to substitute in its place; for the arch was not meant as a mere ornament; it was to have been the representative of the ancient gates of the city, into which his Majesty could not enter without permission from the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council. The ceremony of asking admission for his Majesty at the gate, and of the delivering up to him the keys, is one of the most imposing parts of the spectacle; and we trust that no time will be lost in devising something to supply the place of the ancient gates or of their deputy, the triumphal arch.

From the immense influx of strangers, the prices of provisions were, in the course of Saturday, a little affected; but we are not so driven, but that a competent supply of all kinds of poultry, as well as other vivres, could have been made forthcoming without the necessity of sending well-stocked hen-coops from London.

LANDING.—This will be decided to-day or to-morrow; for our part, we think that a framework could easily be carried out upon the sandy beach, at the end of Constitution-street, for this purpose. Here a noble sight might be planned, and thousands upon thousands witness the glorious spectacle in perfect security. We think we see the ships in the roads, and in the harbour, dressed in all their gayest apparel with their yards manned by thousands of "ocean warriors," whilst, under the smoke of the Royal salutes, double lines of barges advance towards the shore, manned by gallant tars in state dresses. A rocket, set off at the moment the foot of our gracious King touches the land of the Thistle, would announce to the city and the opposite shores the happy event; and the guns, catching the signal, would, as it were, simultaneously rend the air with shouts.

An individual, who would appear to have his information from authority, has communicated the following detail of the ceremonial which will be observed at his Majesty's first levee:—"Each individual attending the levee will carry with him two visiting cards marked thus:—

Mr. A ————— B —————

(Designation.)

On occasion of —————

To be presented by —————

"If no particular Nobleman about Court is to introduce the Gentlemen, he will fill up the blank thus:—"To be presented by the Lord in Waiting."

"One of the cards marked as above, will be taken by the Pages in the ante-chamber, who have the care of the court-record. The stranger will then walk through the suite of apartments until he finds himself in that immediately adjoining the presence-chamber.

"At two o'clock exactly the door of the presence-chamber is thrown open by the Lord in Waiting. The gentleman who happens to be nearest, immediately advances, and gives his card to the Lord in Waiting, who announces the gentleman's name, and the particular purpose (if any) of his arrival.

"The person advances through what may be

described as a sort of a narrow lane—his Majesty, with immediate attendants on his right and left, standing on the one side; and on the other, the Cabinet Ministers and others who have the *entree*, being drawn up in front of the Sovereign.

"The person, on coming up to his Majesty, drops on his right knee; and if he has received any appointment, &c, kisses his hand. The crowd being great, he is immediately pushed forward, but may pay his respects, *en passant*, to any of the Cabinet Ministers, &c. with whom he may be acquainted. When any Address is presented to the King, he immediately hands it to the Lord in Waiting. No person must turn his back to the King in retiring."

(Extract of a private letter.)

EDINBURGH, Aug. 6, 1822.—This town is crowded to excess, and each succeeding moment brings with it a fresh influx of visitors. The principle of nationality, always strong in the breasts of Scotchmen, was never more strikingly displayed than on the present occasion. They all appear anxious to enhance the character of their country, by rendering his Majesty's reception worthy the distinction in which they have long been held as a people sincerely devoted to their Sovereign. In the principal streets lodgings cannot be procured for any money, and in the less fashionable quarters they bear a price enormously disproportioned to the usual rate. It is understood that all the more substantial viands for his Majesty's table are to be the produce of the soil he visits, and several of the Scotch nobility have already sent in ample supplies. Mr. Maule, the member for Forfarshire, has furnished ten fat bucks from his park at Panmure. Six large cannons are to be placed on a rock commanding the harbour, for the purpose of giving his Majesty a royal salute as he enters. Several workmen are now busily employed in repairing some decayed walls with which it is encompassed. Great diversity of opinion exists respecting the arrangements to be made for his Majesty's landing, and some letters have been addressed to the Lord Provost commenting on the localities of Leith harbour. I have learned that Lord Melville had yesterday a conference with the Port-Admiral on the subject, and it is understood that the Custom-house at Leith was the situation fixed upon, should circumstances permit. A plan was this morning suggested to the Magistrates, which, if carried into execution, would have a very picturesque effect. It is, that two hundred boats should be linked together by a chain-cable from the shore to the Royal yacht, upon which a boarded platform covered with rich carpet, should be raised—a contrivance which, in the opinion of the gentleman who proposes it, would enable his Majesty to land not only without inconvenience, but with the greatest ease, in the presence of the vast concourse assembled to greet his arrival. A rocket of a particular description is preparing, which is to be let off from one of the adjacent hills the moment his Majesty enters the harbour, as a signal to announce the joyous event to the town and neighbourhood. The banquet to be given in the Parliament House is to be on a scale of splendid magnificence, not inferior, it is said, to that given by the Corporation of London when the Allied Sovereigns paid us a visit. In the evening there will be grand illuminations in all parts of the town, and I have already seen some of the devices, which are very appropriate. Many of the shops exhibit emblems for such as wish to testify their loyal attachment in more prominent display. Cockades representing St. Andrew and the Thistle are sold every where, and buttons are seen in the windows with the words "Royal Visit" inscribed on them, and having in the centre the letters G. R. surmounted by the imperial crown. In short, nothing is omitted to give all possible eclat to

the Royal visit, and every thing is conducted in a manner that reflects equal credit on the taste and good sense of the people. The Nobility in the North and West of Scotland are, I am told, exceedingly disappointed at the determination which his Majesty has formed of not extending his tour to those quarters. Some Noblemen in the North of England will be equally so; for it is now generally considered that his Majesty does not mean to return by land. The Duke of Northumberland has made splendid preparations for his Majesty's reception, and so have also the Earl of Darlington and Lord Ravensworth. The latter Nobleman has brought down from London four waggon-loads of costly furniture, purchased expressly for the occasion. It is said that the Earl of Hopetoun, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Melville, and some other distinguished characters, who reside within a convenient distance of town, will each have the honour of receiving a short visit from his Majesty. The several corporations and public bodies are preparing to address his Majesty, and some of the trades have resolved to march in procession on the day he makes his public entry. It is not yet certain that his Majesty will honour the theatre with his presence during his sojourn; however, Mr. Murray, the manager, is making all the necessary arrangements in anticipation of the event. You cannot imagine to what a pitch the spirit of party is carried in this town. The Whigs and Tories inveigh against each other with the bitterest rancour; yet it would appear that both have resolved upon a suspension of their vituperative hostilities, while his Majesty remains in the country. As for reconciliation, it is out of the question; their mutual dislike is inveterate and not to be subdued. Various statements are made as to the manner in which his Majesty will employ the short period he has fixed for his visit. Nothing certain, however, is yet known on the subject. A numerous meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County was held yesterday, for the purpose of voting a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty upon the occasion of his arrival in Scotland. The Marquis of Lothian was in the Chair; and his Lordship read an appropriate Address, which he submitted to the Meeting for adoption. The motion was seconded by the Earl of Roseberry, who congratulated the Meeting upon the happy circumstance of his Majesty's visit; and being unanimously carried, it was resolved, on the motion of the Earl of Morton, that the Marquis of Lothian should be deputed to present the Address. The Royal Company of Archers had yesterday a practical rehearsal of the part they are to perform in the approaching ceremonial, and acquitted themselves quite in a characteristic style. There is to be a grand cavalry review in the Duke of Buccleugh's deer park at Dalkeith. So great is the curiosity of the Scotch public to witness the Royal procession, that it has completely triumphed over their well known habits of prudence and economy. It is a fact, that a person living up four pair of stairs in the High-street, has let out three windows for seven guineas, and a price infinitely greater has been offered in more favourable situations.

CARLE, NOW THE KING'S COME

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

The news has flown frae mouth to mouth,
The north for aens has bang'd the South
The de'il a Scotsman's die of drouth,

Carle, now the King's come

CHORUS.

Carle, now the King's come!

Carle, now the King's come!

Thou shalt dance, and I will sing,

Carle, now the King's come!

Auld England held him lang and fast;

And Ireland had a joyfu' cast;

But Scotland's turn is come at last—

Carle, now the King's come

Auld Reikie, in her rokela gray,
Thought never to have seen the day;
He's been a weary time away—

But, Carle, now the King's come!
She's skirling frae the Castle Hill;
The Carline's voice is grown sae shrill,
Ye'll hear her at the Canon Mill,

Carle, now the King's come;
"Up, bairns!" she cries, "baith grit and sma;
And busk ye for the weapon-shaw!—
Stand by me and we'll bang them a'!"

Carle, now the King's come!
"Come from Newbattle's (1) ancient spires,
Bauld Lothian, with your Knights and Squires,
And match the mettle of your sires,

Carle, now the King's come!
"Your welcome hame, my Montague! (2)
Bring in your hand the young Buccleugh;—
I'm missing some that I may rue,

Carle, now the King's come!
"Come, Haddington, the kind and gay,
You've graced my causeway mony a day;
I'll weep the cause if you should stay,

Carle, now the King's come!
"Come, premier Duke, (3) and carry down,
Frae yonder craig (4) his ancient crown;
Its had a lang sleep, and a soua'—

But, Carle, now the King's come!
"Come, Athole, from the hill and wood,
Bring down your clansmen like a cloud;—
Come Morton, shew the Douglas' blood,

Carle, now the King's come!
"Come, Tweeddale, true as sword to sheath;

Come, Clerk, and give you hule breath;
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Wemyss who modest merit aids;
Come Roseberry, from Dalmeny shades;
Breadalbane, bring your belted plaids;
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, stately Niddrie (5), auld and true,
Girt with the sword that Minden knew;
We have ower few such lairds as you—
Carle, now the King's come!

"King Arthur's grown a common crier,
He's heard in Fife and far Cantire,
'Fie, lads, behold my crest of fire!' (6)
Carle, now the King's come!

"Saint Babb roars out, 'I see him pass
Between Tantallon and the Bass!
Calton, (7) get out your keeking-glass,
Carle, now the King's come!"

The Carline stopped; and, sure I am,
For very glee had ta'en a dram,
But Oman help'd her to a dram,—
Cogie, now the King's come!

Cogie, now the King's come!
Cogie, now the King's come!
I've be fou, and ye's be toom,
Cogie, now the King's come!

- (1) Seat of the Marquis of Lothian,
(2) Uncle to the Duke of Buccleugh,
(3) Hamilton.
(4) The Castle.
(5) Wauchope of Niddrie, a noble looking old man,
and a fine specimen of an ancient Baron.
(6) There is to be a bonfire on the top of Arthur's
Seat.
(7) The Castle-hill commands the finest View of the
Frith of Forth, and will be covered with thousands,
anxiously looking for the Royal squadron.

Atrocities in Ireland.—Sir R. Wilson in his late speech against the re-passing of the Irish Insurrection Act, alluded to some atrocities committed in Ireland under similar acts, and particularly to the cruelties of Mr. Fitzgerald, then High Sheriff of Tipperary, who was screened from trial by a bill of Indemnity in his favour, passed amidst the plaudits and eulogies of the members of the Irish House of Commons. The facts alluded to by Sir Robert were these: Mr. Wright, a teacher of French, hearing that Mr. Fitzgerald, High Sheriff of Tipperary, had received some charges of a seditious nature against him; waited on Mr. Fitzgerald, who, without investigation, sentenced him to be flogged and then shot. The unhappy man surrendered his keys to have his papers searched, protesting his innocence. On the following

day he was dragged to a ladder in Clonmel-street, to undergo his sentence. He knelt down in prayer, with his hat before his face. Mr. Fitzgerald came up, dragged his hat from him and trampled on it: seized the man by the hair, dragged him to the earth, cut him across the forehead with his sword, and then had him stripped naked, tied up to the ladder, and ordered him fifty lashes. Major Rial, an officer in the town, came up as the fifty lashes were completed, and asked Mr. Fitzgerald the cause? Mr. F. handed the Major a note, written in French, saying he did not himself understand French, though he understood Irish, but he (Major Rial) would find in that letter what would justify him in flogging the scoundrel to death. Major Rial read the letter.—He found it to be a note addressed to the victim, translated in these words:—Sir, I am extremely sorry I cannot wait on you at the hour appointed, being unavoidably obliged to attend Sir Lawrence Parsons. Yours, Baron De Clubs." Notwithstanding this translation, which Major Rial read to Mr. Fitzgerald, he ordered fifty lashes more to be inflicted, and with such peculiar severity, that the bowels of

and working through his wounds. Mr. Fitzgerald, finding he could not continue the application of his cat-o'-nine-tails on that part without cutting his way into his body, ordered the waistband of his breeches to be cut open, and fifty more lashes to be inflicted there. He then left the unfortunate man bleeding and suspended while he went to the barracks to demand a file of men to come and shoot him; but being refused by the Commanding Officer, he came back and sought for a rope to hang him with, but could not get one. He then ordered him to be cut down and sent back to prison, where he was confined in a small dark room with no other furniture than a wretched pallet of straw without covering, and there he remained six or seven days without medical assistance. These transactions, of which Sir R. Wilson was an eye-witness, were referred to, to show that a system of violence had been protected by the Government of that day, that rewards had been conferred on the actors in these atrocities on the Irish people, and that the present Government, instead of eradicating existing evils, also pursued a system of violence and coercion.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

A most remarkable, and perhaps unprecedented, instance of this clerical immunity from punishment being twice prayed by a culprit occurred at Northampton, on the 22d. W. Smith, aged 20, was convicted of stealing a shirt, &c.; and when called up for judgment, he knelt down in the usual way, and prayed the benefit of clergy. The Judge was about to pass sentence as in a case of grand larceny, but was informed that the prisoner had on a former conviction received the benefit of Clergy, and had been sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The prisoner put in a plea denying that he was so convicted, but the fact was proved.

Mr. Justice Best observed, that this was the first time during a long professional life, that he had known a Jury called on to decide on a point like the present. The prisoner had that day been convicted of a clerical offence, and prayed the benefit of the clergy, but it had been clearly proved, by the evidence of Mr. Sheriff, who could not be mistaken, that he had been convicted and

received the benefit prescribed by the humanity of the law. It was clearly laid down, that no person could receive the benefit more than once, and if he was convicted of a second offence, however trivial, he was precluded, and that offence became capital. He had never known such a case go to the consideration of a Jury; it was, therefore, for them to judge whether the prisoner had received the benefit of the clergy, or not.

The Jury instantly returned a verdict in the affirmative.

Sentence of death was then passed on the prisoner in a most impressive manner, and his Lordship hoped his example would operate on the minds of others, and prevent a repetition of crime.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

In the French Chamber on Wednesday se'nnight, General Foy took occasion to tax the French ministers with a designing and deceitful policy, in maintaining a powerful armed force upon the Pyrennees, bearing the name of a Sanatory Cordon, but neither fitted, nor required, nor destined, in fact, to fulfil the purpose which its name described. The pestilential fever has disappeared for eight months, yet the *Cordon Sanitaire*

is on the east of the Pyrennees, but the troops are assembled towards the west, and successive trains of horse and foot artillery, with two divisions (6,000) of cavalry, have been marched to the same quarter, which are not, as it seems, the most proper instruments for repelling the approaches of contagion. The answers of the French ministers to the charge were, that the King had pledged himself to maintain the *Cordon Sanitaire*; that it was to protect against not only pestilence, but insults; that the welfare of Spain would not be found but in the support of a *strong monarchical authority*: that the French government might be on the alert to discharge the duty of a faithful ally; and lastly, that it was essential to preserve "those great attributes inseparable from monarchies, the *inviolability and safety of Kings*." Thus is the answer a confirmation of the charge. Here we plainly see the cloven foot. The purpose is not to protect the person of the King, but to restore his despotic power. Let the Bourbon beware. The conquest of the Peninsula, which Bonaparte could not effect with 200,000 men, and short of which the Spanish constitution cannot now be demolished, is beyond his energies. It is truly painful to a generous mind to observe these hankerings of legitimacy to war against the rising liberties of mankind.

EXTRAORDINARY AND BRUTAL HORSE-RACE.

On Monday a race of a very novel nature, attended with almost unparalleled brutality, was agreed upon between two notorious characters of Burford, in Oxfordshire. They agreed to run their hacks against each other, and ride themselves, for 20 guineas aside, from Burford to Gloucester and back, being a distance of 62 miles. One of the parties, weighing upwards of 13 stone, his horse strong and bony, and between 15 and 16 hands high—the other a slender man, weighing little more than nine stone, and waging his stakes on the well-known bottom of his poney, but little exceeding 12 hands. In the preliminaries it was agreed, that if either of the riders dismounted

from the commencement to the termination of the race, he should lose it, and umpires attended to observe the performance of such agreement. On Tuesday they started at score, digging and flanking, as if only a mile heat, and continued in that manner for two miles, when their nags were nearly winded, each calculating thereby to insure success; however it did not prove so, and they thought proper to pull up into a more regular and lasting pace; they then continued passing and repassing each other until they had advanced many miles on the road, when they agreed to keep together in a friendly manner till within a certain distance from home, and then indulge the persons who would be waiting their arrival with some good sport, by making the best play they could to win the race. They arrived at Gloucester, and both men and horses would fain have halted for repose and refreshment, but this was not permitted by the umpires. They proceeded on their return, but not with a shadow of the alacrity with which they started; however they travelled until their high mettled racers were within three miles of the place of destination, and almost reduced to a stand-still, and the best speed they could make was a walking pace, and that not exceeding two miles and a half an hour, and in such they from necessity continued. When the poney came within 30 yards of the winningpost, his rider perceived his adversary fifty yards behind, at dead stand, and apparently unable to move a step further. As a great number of spectators were waiting their arrival, and as much betting had taken place in favour of the pony, it may be easily imagined what a lively sense of gratification pervaded the backers of the latter. Bursts of applause greeted him, and great odds were offered, but not taken, it being deemed a sure thing. But lo! to the astonishment and consternation of hundreds, the poor pony, all of a sudden, a-la-donkey, made a dead stand, placed his muzzle to the ground, and could not be prevailed upon to budge another inch. All heads were now at work to manage the remaining ground; they got in a body behind him, and endeavoured to push him onwards; they turned him round, they pushed his hind-quarters foremost, and put in practice every device and experiment that avarice or momentary frenzy could suggest, but all would not do. In the interim the hindmost made a move, and hobbled on till he came neck to neck, and then passed his antagonist; a sudden thought now shot across the bewildered brain of the pony's jockey, and, pursuing the momentary impulse, he instantly alighted and pulled the bridle, and by so doing lost the race. The horse had now nothing to do but make good his ground. In the midst of acclamations the horse advanced within ten yards of the post, when he shook his head, and, to the great terror of his rider, seemed determined to imitate the example of his fellow sufferer. The jockey, strongly advised, pulled up and took wind for nearly a quarter of an hour; bets looked alive, and some few took place; the horse, at last, walked in, and won the twenty guineas amidst loud huzzaing. The race, from beginning to end, created as much amusement as any we ever heard of; but the eccentricity of the day's diversion received a check, which must inevitably have destroyed all gratification in the midst of the feeling part of the spectators; for

no sooner had the winning horse got into the town, than he fell down dead from the excessive fatigue occasioned by his brutal master; and the poor pony, when permitted to go home, as soon as he reached his stable, also fell down, and experienced a similar fate. The time taken to complete the race was seven hours.

REMARKS ON THE CONSUMPTION OF PUBLIC WEALTH BY THE CLERGY.

We last week gave, from the pamphlet just published under this title, the estimated number of hearers of the established church, viz. 6,000,000 persons. For the accommodation of these there are, as it is computed, 2,600 places of worship, being at the rate of one for every 2,300 hearers. But the number of livings is, (on what authority does not clearly appear) stated to be more than four times as great as that of places of worship; and the clergymen are nearly twice as numerous as the livings. That is to say, there are 2,600 churches, 10,500 livings, and 18,000 clergymen. The author of the pamphlet would allow, and to us the allowance appears ample, three ministers to every two places of worship, besides maintaining all the dignitaries of the church, in point of number, as they at present exist. Thus there would, under his system, be—

Working clergymen.....	2,900
Archbishops.....	2
Bishops.....	24
Archdeacons.....	60
Deans.....	27
Cannons and Prebends.....	544

Total number of clergymen of all ranks 4557

The actual number of clergymen of the established church, at present, being about 18,000, it follows that there are 13,443 more than the duties of the ministry require. This is a very great evil; and one which the plan proposed by the author of the pamphlet would speedily put in the way of being remedied.

The statement of the revenue at present possessed by the English and Irish church establishment, is founded on the following calculation:

ENGLAND AND WALES.	
Annual value of the gross produce of the land of England and Wales.....	£150,000,000
One-third of the land of England and Wales not subject to tithe for the clergy, being either tithe free, or lay impropriations.....	£50,000,000
Leaving the amount on which tithes for the clergy are levied.....	£100,000,000
Supposing the clergy to levy 1-16th, they get.....	£6,250,000
Tithes.....	£6,250,000
Estates of the Bishops and Ecclesiastical Corporations.....	1,000,000
Assessments in towns, on houses, &c.....	250,000
Chapels of Ease Stipends.....	100,000
The estimate of church property used in these Tables.....	£7,600,000
IRELAND.	
Value of the Archbishopsricks and Bishopricks 1309 beneficed clergymen, per parliamentary return, whose benefices are valued at £800. each.....	£1,047,000
Assessments in towns, on houses, &c.....	68,000
	£1,300,000

It is obvious, from what has been stated, that the great means of applying a portion of the present church revenues to the relief of the public necessities, consist in gradually reducing the number of clergymen within the limits necessary for

the due discharge of the spiritual functions entrusted to them. A diminution of the inordinate revenues of some church dignitaries, and an equalization, or something approaching to an equalization, of the incomes possessed by the members of each class, are also objects which, in any new arrangement of ecclesiastical concerns, could not be overlooked. It is not, however, proposed by the author of the pamphlet to interfere with existing interests.

The author proposes to raise the new provision for the clergy, by a rent charge on houses and lands, and calculates that, in England and Wales, 1s. in the pound would be required for this purpose; in Ireland, 1s. 9d.; and in Scotland, 3d. exclusive of the provision for the clergy of the Kirk, with whom, considering their establishment the best in the world, he does not propose to interfere.

The following are the rates of stipends proposed for adoption:—"Every clergyman having a congregation of 3300 persons, with a place of worship capable of accommodating 3-5ths of them, or 2000 persons, to have a national stipend of £350 a year: with a congregation of 2500 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 1500 persons, £320. a year: with a congregation of 1700 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 1000 persons, £290 a year: and with a congregation of 1100 persons, and a place of worship to accommodate 666 persons, £250. a year. Smaller congregations or places of worship not to be entitled to national stipends. New congregations and new places of worship not to be entitled to national stipends until they have existed three years. Proper precautions to be taken to ascertain the numbers of the congregations, and the accommodation in the places of worship."

The author would allow to an archbishop an annual stipend of £8000.; to a bishop £3000.; to archdeacons and deans £1000. each; and to 200 cannons and prebends £200. each; the remainder of those dignitaries to be honorary. The annual revenue of the episcopal body would thus amount to..... £215,000 whilst, of working clergy of all denominations, the pastors of 12,000,000 of people, the yearly income, reckoning their stipends at from £250. to £350. per annum, according to the amount of their congregation, would be..... 1,845,000

Total, being at the rate of about £175,000. per million of hearers.. £2,060,000

In Ireland the author allows for 3500 clergymen, the pastors of 7,000,000 of people, the sum of £1,208,000. being at the rate of about £170,000. per million of hearers. From the stipends allowed to the working catholic clergy he proposes to deduct one third, in order to form a fund for the payment of their episcopal dignitaries: the clergy of this denomination being necessarily single men, the proposed deduction would not materially press upon them.

In order to realize the present church property for the use of the nation, the following mode is suggested:—"Commissioners to be appointed for this purpose, with power to sell all church property, both tithes and estates. A preference in the sale of tithes to be given to the owners of the lands. The money gradually arising from sales to be vested in the public funds, and the interest paid to the holders of the livings for their lives. At the death of

"the present holders, their successors to be paid according to the scale of the national stipends, unless in cases where the reversion has been sold; but no sales of reversions to be valued if made after the new arrangement."

"The tithes may be computed to bring 25 years' purchase, and the estates 30 years' purchase: To compensate the owners of presentations, nine years' income, or 9-25ths of the capital arising from the sale, to be paid to them, the remainder, or 16-25ths, to be applied to the use of the nation. The whole proceeds of the livings in the presentations of the crown, the bishops and the ecclesiastical corporations, to be applied to the use of the nation."

"Estimated amount of the church property which can be restored for the use of the state:

Tithes belonging to livings in the gift of the crown, the bishops, and the ecclesiastical corporations, £3,250,000 per annum, at 25 years' purchase....	£81,250,000
Tithes belonging to livings in the gift of individuals £3,000,000 per annum, at 25 years' purchase....	£75,000,000
Less 9-25ths to be paid to the individuals.....	27,000,000
	48,000,000

Estates, £1,000,000 per annum, at 30 years' purchase	Tithes.. £129,250,000
	30,000,000

Value of church property in England..	£159,250,000
Doitto in Ireland £1,300,000, at 14 years' purchase.....	18,200,000
Total value of church property.....	£177,450,000

"As soon as the commissioners have accumulated in the funds 75 millions of money unencumbered, and applicable to the use of the state, then so much national debt to be extinguished, and annual taxes particularly affecting lands and houses to the amount of three millions to be taken off, and the plan of national stipends, and the new provision for all denominations, to take place; the remaining 100 millions, as it accumulates, to be applied in the same manner. By this means, the national debt and taxes will be reduced materially, and yet no man will have injustice done to him; for those who are in possession of benefices, will continue to enjoy them for life; and to those who have the right of presentation to a living, the nation pays the money value of such right."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JULY 8.—IRISH DISTRESS.—

On the order of the day for receiving the report of the Irish Distress Bill, Mr. Bernal wished to take that opportunity of stating, that it was his opinion that it would be impossible to avert the great evils in Ireland, unless a specific sum of money was deposited in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant to be distributed as necessity required in the different parishes.—Mr. Goulburn said, that 100,000*l.* had already been deposited in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant; and in case it should be found insufficient, he should move for a still further sum before the end of the Session.—Mr. S. Wortley condemned the practice of going round from house to house, collecting money for the relief of Ireland. Such a system became a tax, and not a charity, and

he certainly thought, if there had not been enough money already voted, it would be better at once to take it from the taxes, and then it would fall evenly on the entire country.—Mr. Calcraft and Mr. H. G. Bennet thought it would be better to take all that was wanted from the State.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed that it would be better to vote sums of money, according to the exigencies of the occasion; but he could not join in the censure which had been cast upon the parochial subscriptions, and he conceived the gracious letter of his Majesty had produced the most beneficial effects.

Mr. Goulburn said, the distress was occasioned by the excessive wet, which rotted the potatoes in the pits, and from the moment it made its appearance, the Irish Government took the most active steps to suppress it.—The Report was then brought up, and the Resolutions agreed to.

REVENUE LAWS.—Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from four individuals who had been taken by one of his Majesty's cutters, and brought before some of the Justices of the Peace for Devon, who committed them to gaol upon an alleged charge of the violation of the revenue laws; but without having been convicted or brought to trial, they were sent on board the *Impregnable* to be pressed for the sea service.—Mr. Warre, Mr. Brougham, and others, said this was another instance of the evils arising from the revenue laws; and suggested that a Bill should be brought in for a more lenient interpretation of them.—The petition was laid on the table.

FORGERIES ON THE BANK.—A petition being presented, praying that the Small Notes Bill might not pass into a law until the Bank had taken measures to prevent forgery, Mr. Pearse (the Bank Director) said every proposed plan had been tried, and found ineffectual.—Mr. Lockhart thought it very easy for the Bank to give facilities for discovering forgeries, by establishing in every considerable town and city an agent, to be intrusted with a part of the secrets of their note manufactory, to whom the people might presently refer, as they did in regard to country bank notes.

IRISH INSURRECTION ACT.—Mr. Goulburn moved the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committee on this Bill. The right hon. Gen. went into statements to prove the necessity which existed of arming the Irish Government with extraordinary powers. Since the 10th May, the date of the last despatches published, there had been in one district of Tipperary seven houses burned, and nine others attacked, with considerable loss of lives upon the whole, and great destruction of property. He anticipated the greatest advantages to Ireland from the Bill, which would restore tranquillity, and leave the Government at leisure to examine into the affairs of the country, with a view to a general alteration of its internal administration, which he admitted to be very necessary.—Sir R. Wilson spoke warmly in defence of the Irish people; and condemned the system of government which had been pursued towards Ireland. He moved a resolution, that the Committee be instructed to investigate the causes of the disturbed state of the country, with a view to render unnecessary those measures of extraordinary severity which are incompatible with the spirit and practice of the British Constitution.—Colonel Davies said he was not prepared to oppose the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goulburn), because, though

he was ready to join in reprobation of the conduct which had hitherto been pursued by the Government towards that country, yet he could not consider that as a reason for leaving the peaceable part of the population of Ireland a prey to the outrages, violence, and bloodshed, to which they were at present exposed.—Mr. S. Rice strongly enforced the necessity of conciliatory measures.—Mr. Peel did not think the House would refuse their consent to the renewal of this Act, even as a measure of mercy to the deluded persons themselves, who, by its operation, might be prevented from pushing their criminality so far as to render it necessary for the law to take its course.—Mr. J. Smith condemned the measure.—Mr. L. Concannon and Mr. D. Browne supported it.—Sir J. Newport would give a very reluctant assent to the renewal of the present measure; and above all, he should desire that it might be limited in time, so that if any further renewal were necessary, it would be brought forward in a House not constituted as the House generally was at that late period of the Session, but in time to undergo full examination and discussion, for which purpose it was necessary that it should not extend beyond May next. But he hoped it would not be called for again, as he was confident there was no evil so great as accustoming the people of Ireland to see, instead of the benefits which were expected to be derived from the Union, the same evils existing which had so long afflicted that country. These evils were not of recent date. That excellent man, the Lord Chief Baron Boyle, had said, that penalties, punishments, and Ireland, were synonymous terms, and were written in the margin of our statutes in letters of blood.—Mr. Plunkett, while he admitted the measure was a heavy evil, justified it on the ground of necessity. Hon. Gentlemen would not withhold their assent to this bill, if they were acquainted with the miserable condition of the orderly and well-regulated people of Ireland, who were suffering under the despotism of those miscreants who undertook the management of the government of the country: their object was to get into their possession the whole landed property of the country, and in the accomplishment of their purpose, murder, robbery—in fact, no crime could stop them.—Mr. Grattan said the tithe measure which had been proposed by ministers was a complete cheat upon the whole country. He hoped the act would be limited till the 1st of May.—The house then divided. For the motion, 135; against it, 17. Majority, 118.—A division afterwards took place on the question whether the Act should extend beyond the 1st of May. For the 1st of August, 94; for the 1st of May, 37. Majority for extending the Act to August, 57.—The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.—On the second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill being moved Mr. Daly, Mr. Rice, and Sir John Newport opposed the measure, as one not calculated to produce any benefit. The second reading was, however, carried by 64 against 22.—Adjourned at half-past two.

The Observer,—July 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday July 10.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, £2285 12*s.* were granted to defray the pensions of her late Majesty's servants.

On Mr. Lamb presenting a petition against

the retail beer bill, Mr. Brongham observed, that he desired ample discussion to be extended to this bill. He understood there was a petition preparing from the publicans on the Dover-road, against the steam-boats being allowed to carry passengers to Calais and elsewhere, whereby their trade was materially injured.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. Nolan rose to submit his promised motion. It was generally admitted that some alteration in the poor laws should be effected. He thought it advisable to bring back the poor-laws to the intention of the statute of Queen Elizabeth. He complained of the great increase of the poor-rates since 1750, owing, in a great measure, to an extravagant misapplication of parish funds, and to the mode which many magistrates adopted of administering the poor-laws. Magistrates humanely thought that they were bound to give relief to a pauper equal to what he could earn if at work: nay, further, they had, in many cases, relieved those who might obtain work in the next parish, either because they were unable or unwilling to send him to that next parish to seek employment. Thus a pauper became an annuitant on the parish, not to the amount of his labour, but for the whole support of his family. The first object of his bill was, to continue assistant overseers in large parishes that could afford them; but in small parishes, their duties to extend over three or four. He meant to propose their appointment by the select vestry; the latter also to have the power of raising money for the use of the parish. Further, to give to select vestries and the magistrates the power of apportioning relief, as occasion might appear. He wished his bill to be merely read and printed this session, that it might be better understood when it came to be discussed; and he moved for leave to bring it in.—Lord Londonderry approved of the motion and purpose of the Hon. Member; and, after a few words, leave was given.

THIRD CIRCUIT COURT.

Mr. Denison asked Lord Londonderry if the plan of giving a third assize to some of the circuits was in a state of maturity. His Lordship replied that it was, so far as related to the home counties, and would speedily be carried into effect. They would have a third circuit in the winter months—about December, he believed.

ALIEN BILL.

Mr. Peel moved that the report on this bill be received.—Mr. Scarlett said he had to propose some clauses to limit the powers of the bill, by affording aliens an opportunity of knowing what were the charges against them.—Mr. Peel opposed the clauses, as they went to limit the powers of Government, and would, therefore, render the bill ineffectual; and the first clause was, accordingly, lost, by a majority of 26.

AGRICULTURE.—MR. PEEL'S BILL.

Mr. Western brought forward his resolutions declaratory of the state of agriculture, and the transfer of property, which resulted from Mr. Peel's bill. The Hon. Member employed, at considerable length, the arguments he adduced on this subject on a former occasion. He contended that, without a rise in the prices of produce, the agriculturist must be ruined; and his only relief would be an increase of the circulating medium, the rapid reduction of which, was the occasion of our present difficulties. He concluded by moving a string of resolutions, expressive of these sentiments; expressive of the evil effects of an altered currency; and urging the necessity of its final and equitable arrangement, or a reduction of taxation equal to the advance caused by the act of 1819; and the establishment of some principle for the adjustment of private contracts, so that the country might be saved from a revolution of property

and an overwhelming weight of taxation.—Mr. Ricardo opposed the resolutions, and contended that distress was not occasioned wholly by the change of the currency, but by other circumstances connected with it. The alteration might make a difference between landlord and tenant: but taken generally, it did not affect the country, as all other things had altered in the same proportion.—Lord Milton blamed the departure from metallic currency in 1797, for much of the present distress; but could not agree to the resolutions. He thought the only means of saving the country was, by a reduction of taxation to the amount of £10,000,000. He implored the public creditor, as a matter of prudence, to consider whether it was not his interest as well as his duty, to compel the minister to retrench, in order to prevent the Landholder from being tempted to make an inroad upon his property. He trusted that the House would not, during another session, suffer itself to be diverted from the consideration of the real state, of distress, by schemes which seemed to have been devised merely to embarrass and perplex the consideration of Parliament.—Mr. Attwood, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Ald. Heygate, shortly partook of the debate.—Sir F. Burdett supported the motion, in an elaborate speech. He concluded with stating, that the only resolution for which he felt responsible, and for which he should vote, was the last, as it pledged the House to inquiry.—Mr. Western replied: and the resolutions were negatived without a division.—The House did not adjourn until a quarter to five o'clock.

Thursday.—At four o'clock, there being only thirty-two members present, an adjournment took place.

THE LATE QUEEN'S SERVANTS

Friday July 12.—The report of the resolutions for allowances to the servants of her late Majesty having been brought up Mr. Hume suggested, that, as vacancies occurred in the £95,000 Pension List, her Majesty's servants would be charged on that fund to relieve the Consolidation Fund.—Dr. Lushington was happy her Majesty's servants (of the lower classes) were not forgotten by ministers; but he regretted that all her confidential servants of high rank had been neglected. He thought they should have been provided for, as the late Queen Charlotte's servants had been. Many of these individuals, after having served their late royal mistress for six or seven years, or longer, were now, by the loss of their salaries, reduced to the greatest inconvenience. He trusted Parliament would not suffer this circumstance to escape notice. Mr. Lockhart complained that some of them were passed over, and others received exorbitant sums.—Mr. Sicard received £400 a year.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, this allowance was assigned during her Majesty's life; and Dr. Lushington said, Mr. Sicard's services had been long, and he had been highly esteemed.—Mr. S. Wortly thought all these servants should be provided for on the same scale as for those of Queen Charlotte.—Mr. Brougham agreed to the suggestion. One of these individuals had been about her Majesty for fifty years.—The resolution was agreed to, and the bill ordered accordingly.

THE LOTTERY BILL.

The report was brought up, and was reprobated by Mr. H. G. Bennet and Mr. Monk.—Mr. Hume wished the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state why he did not open a Government office for the sale of lottery tickets. The Government it appeared, originally sold the tickets for £10 each, which were afterwards retailed by the contractors at £19 each. If the Right Hon. Gentleman had had any objection to superintend such an office himself, he might be pleased to give it to the management of the Society

for the Suppression of Vice. It might become a branch of their establishment, and was quite deserving of their care. But at present the plan was, in a pecuniary point of view, as insignificant, as, in a moral one, it was disgraceful to the country.—The report was received, and the bill ordered for a third reading on Monday.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. W. Courtenay said, that, it having come to his knowledge, that Mr. Abercrombie would be in his place in the course of the evening, he should move (agreeably to precedents on similar occasions) that Mr. Abercrombie be enjoined not to promise or accept any challenge arising out of quarrels in consequence of what had been voted to be breaches of privilege of that House. A member was not to take to himself the remarks applied to what had occurred in the House. He concluded with a motion to the effect stated; and it was unanimously agreed to. It was then agreed that the Speaker should communicate the injunction to Mr. Abercrombie in his place.—Mr. Abercrombie then entered the House he having been in attendance in the lobby) and the Speaker acquainted him with the resolution to which the House had come: on which Mr. Abercrombie bowed and took his seat.—Lord Althorpe said, that, as Mr. Abercrombie had consulted him, the House would, perhaps, allow him to offer some explanation as to the course they had pursued. He had gone to Northamptonshire. Mr. A. followed him thither. They then proceeded towards the North, in prosecution of objects that he needed not to describe. When however, they got to Ferrybridge, the measures adopted by the House, on Tuesday evening, came to their knowledge; and, as those proceedings desired the attendance of Mr. Menzies, &c, as well as Mr. A. and which tended to frustrate the objects had in view by the journey, he took upon himself to advise that his Honourable and Learned Friend should return. The order of the House, desiring Mr. Abercrombie's attendance, was not issued till some hours after that gentleman had left town: it would be recollected that there had not been wilful disobedience of the order of the House, and such order had not reached their knowledge till after they were made acquainted with the steps adopted regarding Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies. He deemed these explanations due to himself and his Hon. and Learned Friend. The business here terminated in the House, amidst an unusual attendance of members, drawn at this late period of the session, by the interest excited by the occasion.

MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The House proceeded to discuss the Lords' Amendments to the Marriage Act Bill, and a long discussion followed, in which Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Plunket, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Canning, and Mr. H. Gurney supported the Bill; and Mr. Wetherell and the Attorney-general opposed it.—On a division of the House, the question for agreeing to the amendments was carried by 122 to 30.—The particular provisions of this Bill being of considerable importance to the public, we shall take an early opportunity of procuring them for the information of our readers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 16.—The Corn Importation Bill received the Royal assent.—Earl Grosvenor gave notice of a motion for Wednesday, for some papers relative to the execution of the Greek hostages of Scio, at Constantinople.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

The Marquis of Lansdown addressed Lord Liverpool on the capture of the Lord Collingwood, an English vessel, by the Spaniards, for trading with their late colonies, and her condemnation at Puerto Rico. It was important, he said, to know if his Majesty's Government intended to

do that which the whole world would approve—namely, to recognize openly the Independence of those States, or whether the relations which existed with them were such as to induce it, without such a recognition, to give protection to British vessels engaged in that *bona fide* trade, which was already highly beneficial, and was likely to become still more so, to this country.—Lord Liverpool answered, that as soon as the capture was known, information was demanded from the Spanish Government; the answer to which was, that they had yet no information on the subject from the South, but that inquiry would be made. With respect to our relations with South America, we had all along, by mutual understanding with Spain, enjoyed free trade to those colonies, both during and after the war, and that the ancient Spanish colonial system would not be resumed without due notice. In consequence of the present situation of South America, an important alteration had been made in our system towards the states of that country. Hitherto the trade with them could only be carried on in British ships; but by a clause inserted in the act lately passed for amending our Navigation Laws, that trade might now be carried on in South American as well as in English vessels, and the result was, that the intercourse with those countries was now as lawful an intercourse as that carried on with any other country. With respect to the acknowledgment of the independence of South America, it would not be honourable to concede it without previous communication with Spain, and the state of negotiation on the subject did not authorize him to communicate any thing, at present, on that point.

The clause in the Ale-house Licensing Bill, transferring the power of refusing the renewal of the licenses of publicans from the local magistrates to the quarter sessions, was rejected by a majority of nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The same answer relative to South America was given by the Marquis of Londonderry, to a question of a former evening from Sir James Macintosh.

THE GREEKS.

A petition from certain persons of Lees, Ashton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire, was presented by Sir J. Macintosh, stating, that “they viewed with horror and detestation the murder of their Christian brethren, the Greeks, by those inhuman and blood-thirsty barbarians, the Turks,” &c. It prayed the interference of the House.—Mr. Hume asked whether the suffering Greeks had been denied refuge in the Ionian islands? A Turkish frigate was also, at this moment, fitting up with arms, &c. at Deptford, which he understood, was to be manned by English officers and sailors.—Mr. Wilmot was not aware of the refusal of shelter to the Greeks: he could not, in the absence of an Honourable Friend, give an answer relative to the frigate.—Mr. Hutchinson made a feeling appeal in favour of the Greeks; and, after some discussion, the petition was ordered to be printed.

IRELAND.

The Irish Insurrection Act, after a strong debate, was read a third time, and passed without a division,

[*Liverpool Mercury*.—July 19.]

LAW.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—YORK JULY 22.

KENDAL V. ROOKE.—Mr. Brougham said this was an action of damages for breach of promise of marriage, accompanied by the aggravated circumstance of the seduction of an innocent young woman, and the birth of a female child—the fruit of a criminal connection into which

his client had been thus deluded. The plaintiff, Margaret Kendal, lived servant with a Mr. Cooper, in the city of York. The defendant, Mark Rooke, lodged in the same house; and in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, continued to keep up an intimacy with the plaintiff, of the character of honourable courtship, and the ultimate promise of marriage. The learned counsel trusted he should not hear a whisper escape the jury about the menial situation of his client. She was the daughter of creditable parents, her father having farmed his own land. The defendant was an innkeeper in the city of York, of somewhat libertine principles, but of good fortune; and, after repeated promises of marriage, he accomplished his dishonourable purpose, of which the consequence was a female child. The plaintiff continued his system of deception, and in conversation with the brother and sisters of the plaintiff, after her delivery, still avowed his intention of marrying her, averring he could never think of marrying another woman. The defendant, after having effected his purpose, continued the association during 1816, 1817, and 1818; but at length he put an end to all her hopes, and all his promises, by marrying another woman in 1821.

Ann Botter, examined by Mr. Jones.—She is sister of the plaintiff, and a married woman. Knew the defendant, who was at the time a corn-badger. Her sister Margaret lived servant to Mr. Cooper. Mr. Rooke, who lived there, always appeared to be very friendly with witness's sister. Remembers his applying to her (witness), and requesting she would take a letter from him to her sister, which she then refused. He came again and repeated this request; witness said she could not take it that night, but on his applying to her a third time, she consented. This was after her sister was put to bed; and on these occasions witness observed to the defendant, that he had behaved very ill to her sister, upon which the defendant answered, “You need not mention any thing of it, for as soon as I get a situation I will marry her,” and added, that to marry any other he should be very sorry. This was better than six years since. It was in May, and her sister was then brought to bed. Remembers going to a feast on Midsummer day at Allskett. Saw Mr. Rooke there, and mentioned to him that her sister was fretting very much; when defendant said, she need not make herself uneasy; and turning to the plaintiff, who was there, said “Do you think I will ever have any body else but you?” and on that occasion he again promised to marry her. Remembers about two years ago, when witness took her sister's child to see Mr. Rooke, at Mr. Collier's, defendant took hold of the child, and asked her how her mother was, and bade the child to call him father. The child cried, the defendant said, “I will marry your mother, and then you shall come and live with us.”

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Cross, for the defendant—Witness does not follow any business; her father is a farmer; his farm consists of a little grass-land, on which he keeps a cow, and he has beside the use of a common; witness has had one child! she was married last harvest time, and her child was born in August following; the child was not begotten in wedlock, but she should have married Potter before only her father would not let her. Mr.

Rooke compelled her sister to go before the Magistrates and swear the child to him; and for these two years he had paid into the hands of the parish overseers 4s 6d. per week for its support. When Rooke promised to marry witness's sister, nobody was present but themselves.

Mary Holsworth, about thirty years of age, is also sister of the plaintiff, and wife of Thomas Holsworth, a gardener, at York. At Midsummer feast, about six years ago, Mr. Rooke came to fetch witness. They had a good deal of conversation by the way. Witness observed, “You have behaved ill to my sister.” Defendant said he knew it, but added, she need not make so much ado about it, for he intended to marry her. A few days after her sister was brought to bed, witness told defendant her sister was fretting; he added “she need not make herself uneasy, for I never will marry any one else.”

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams.—Witness has had three children. She had been married five years; and her eldest child, of which Richard Hawkins is the father, is nine years of age.

A letter was then put in, and proved to be written by the defendant, couched in very affectionate terms to the plaintiff, styling her “Dear Mary,” and expressing great solicitude for herself and child.

Mr. Anderson, plaintiff's attorney, had several interviews with the defendant, in which he proposed a settlement of the action by payment of a sum of money. Witness jocularly observed he could prove a promise of marriage from defendant's own letters. This the witness confessed was not true, as he did not possess any such letter.

Mr. Serjeant Cross addressed the Jury at considerable length, commenting strongly upon the suspicious evidence of the sisters with regard to the promises of the defendant.

The Chief Justice summed up; and the Jury, after deliberating 20 minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant.

NEW BAILEY COURT HOUSE MANCHESTER.

Constables' Accounts.

An important case came on at the New Bailey Court House on the 11th inst. before Ralph Wright and William Marriott, Esqrs.—Mr. Lane, the Constable of the township of Failsworth, was the complainant; and the Overseers of the Poor of Failsworth were nominally the defendants.—Mr. Law, on the part of Mr. Lane, stated that this was an application by Mr. Lane for an order of the Magistrates, to have certain sums allowed to him out of the poor's rate, which had been imbursement by him as constable. The principal item in dispute (as the others were very trifling) was a sum of £89—the amount of the solicitor's bill employed to oppose an application made in the Court of King's Bench, pursuant to a notice which had been served on Mr. Lane, for the issuing of a writ of *quo*

Warranto against him, to try his right to act as constable for the township. The Court of King's Bench had in that instance determined that Mr. Lane had been legally appointed constable by the Court Leet for the Hundred of Salford, and dismissed the application for the *quo warranto*. The expenses which Mr. Lane had unavoidably sustained in opposing this application, he (Mr. Law) contended, Mr. Lane was, by the Act of Parliament, entitled to have allowed to him as monies expended on account of the township: they were incident to the office, and the Court above had decided he was legally appointed; and having been so appointed, he was liable to an indictment if he had not acted as constable. Several cases had been determined, that where a constable prosecutes a party for a misdemeanor, he is not entitled to charge the expenses to the town; but the reason for those decisions was, that he was not bound by law to prosecute for misdemeanor. But the case in question differed materially from those, as Mr. Lane was bound to act as constable, and as such, therefore, bound to resist what the Court of King's Bench had determined to be a groundless application to dismiss him from the office.—Mr. Foulkes, on the part of the defendants, was commencing to enter into a detail of transactions amongst the inhabitants at Failsworth and at the Court Leet relative to Mr. Lane's appointment, but he was interrupted by the Bench, who said, that this was irrelevant to the question now before them.—Mr. Foulkes then proceeded to contend that this was not an expense incident to the office of constable: the instant Mr. Lane had been served with the notice of the application for the *quo warranto*, instead of applying to an attorney, and incurring an expense of £89, for which he gave no bill of particulars, he ought previously to have called a meeting of the ley-payers, to know whether the rule should be opposed. (Mr. Wright observed, that would have been asking his prosecutors for permission to defend himself.) At all events, Mr. Foulkes observed, Mr. Lane ought to have given notice of this rule to the overseers of the township, and not have kept it in his pocket.—Mr. Wright was of opinion that the expense in question was incident to the office, and that as such Mr. Lane was entitled to have it reimbursed.—Mr. Marriott was however, of a different opinion; and stated, that although it was a cruel act on Mr. Lane to compel him to go to this expense to defend himself, yet it was not a case within the words or meaning of the Act of Parliament. As the Magistrates differed in opinion, it was agreed that the case should be laid before Mr. Colman or some other Counsel, to guide the Magistrates on the subject.

Manchester Chronicle, July 20.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MELANCHOLY & INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

On the 12th of March, 1822, the Ship *Wear*, Thomas Thomson, master, carrying 11 men, sailed from London for a cargo office. Nothing particular occurred until the 28th, when she was struck with a large flaw piece of ice, about eleven A.M. upon the larboard bow. The men immediately tried the pumps, but she filled so rapidly that they were found to be of no use. Finding themselves thus situated, they proceeded to fix the ice-anchor, which they accomplished. They then began to collect provisions; they got out four bags of bread, each containing one cwt.; several pieces of beef and pork, amounting to nearly a hundred pounds; a box of candles, about 18 inches square, and 36 yards of new canvass, together with all the ship's stock of nails; very fortunately they had a sextant; they also saved nine blankets. One of the crew, John Williams, the carpenter, saved a few of his tools, consisting of one axe, a tenant saw, a spoke-shave, a mallet, and a small chisel. The wind blowing rather brisk, the ship broke loose from the ice, leaving six who were receiving the stores, on the ice. The remaining five on board immediately endeavoured to get out the boat, but whilst thus engaged, the ship went down, about five minutes after twelve, leaving the long-boat floating upside down on the water. The captain, mate, and cook rising again, got on the top of the boat, and by the help of two studding-sail booms, and two oars, they reached the ice, and by laying the oars from one piece of ice to another, they reached the other part of the crew. With the canvass and oars they erected a tent to screen themselves from the wind, and, night coming on, they collected what clothes they had saved to sleep on and cover them with. In the night, the weather becoming much more cold, they were obliged to run about every half-hour, to keep themselves warm. On the 29th some finding themselves stronger than others, proceeded to lay the boom and oars, in order to reach the place where the ship sunk and collect whatever they could find floating. They recovered a boat-hook, a rough oar, three main hatches, and the slide of the half deck hatch; but no remains of the boat were to be seen. They then returned to the others, having been away about four hours; in returning they found a coil of rope, which the captain had fortunately thrown upon the ice when on deck. The following day (30th) the ice was so open that they found it impossible to get more than fifty yards in any direction. Being thus situated, and thinking that some other vessel might be going upon the same errand for ice, they formed a triangle with oars, and tied four handkerchiefs, on the top for a signal. They then began to collect what materials they had to build a boat with, which consisted chiefly of the booms and three hatches; they began by placing the booms parallel to each other, at the distance of two feet four inches, then knocked off the boards from the carlings, and, nailing them to the booms, thus formed the bottom. With the carlings they formed the sides of the boat, and the slide of the half-deck hatch formed the stern; the wood remaining of the booms served for the head or bow; the rough oar was split into two, which formed the gunwale; the canvass was extended twice round the outside, being nailed to the booms at the bottom, and lashed to the gunwale at the top, with spunyarn made from

the rope; this occupied them until the 8th of April. About 12 P.M. of this day, when they were all fast asleep on the ice, they were driven out to sea, and were nearly covered with water before they were aware of their increased danger; most of their provisions were washed away, chiefly their bread; whatever contained to float they saved. On the 9th, being provided with a flint and steel, they made a fire of rope, in order that they might melt the candles to grease the outside of the boat, and keep out the water. On the 10th, having finished their boat, which in breadth was two feet four inches, and in length twelve feet six inches, they launched it, and, delighted with the result, they gave three hearty cheers. They all immediately got in, and proceeded through the ice, by the help of their oars, towards Iceland, from which place they were distant about 100 leagues. They had not been gone long when they were obliged, by the exceedingly thick weather, to get upon another piece of ice; they slept there all night; and, on the 11th, proceeded on about five A.M. Their provisions being nearly gone, they caught as many seals as they could; towards eleven P.M. they got again upon the ice, and in this manner they proceeded until the 13th, about four P.M. when, finding it impossible to get any further, the ice being so thick and close, they were obliged to stop, they collected what drift wood they could on the ice to make a fire of, and cooked two seals. On the 14th they steered their course towards the Faro Islands, and proceeded, much as usual, till the 17th, when they got into clear water; but, the wind being foul, still kept amongst the ice, catching as many seals as possible. On the 18th they cooked four seals, filled the candle-box with fresh water, obtained by melting ice, and three bags with ice, with the intent of putting out to sea, should the wind be favourable on the 19th. On this day the wind blew strong, and the boat being very narrow, they were obliged to throw out a bag of ice to keep the boat from upsetting. They continued steering for the Faro Isles until the 23d, when the wind changed to the eastward, on which account, not being able to proceed, the water in the box being used, and the ice in the bags having melted, they judged it better to steer towards Iceland, hoping, at the same time, to meet with ice, and steered west all the way till the 28th, when they discovered land. They met with no ice, and had then been without water six days: about five P.M. it came on thick weather. On the 29th, being much clearer, they found that the wind had shifted to the north-west, and they, having no compass, were steering direct from the land; they then turned, and kept the bow to sea. On this day, between ten and four o'clock, they lost three men, who died for want of water. Towards eleven A.M. the wind again changed to the eastward, and they continued their course till eleven A.M. on the 30th, when they reached land. They remained there two days, creeping about on their hands and knees (having lost the use of their legs from cold, and their confined posture in the boat); when they were accidentally taken up by some of the inhabitants who were passing in a small boat, and were treated very well. They remained there till the 1st of June, and embarked for Port Rush. The carpenter, cook, and another of them are at this time in our Infirmary, with frost-bitten feet.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Selections.

LIFE OR THE RULIN' G PASSION.

(Continued.)

PART THIRD.

Next in the group, a love-lorne maid we trace,
Whose heart was virtue, and whose form is grace.
In life's gay prime, when passion, pure as truth,
Bids the blood frolic through the veins of youth;
The plighted vow her easy ear received,
The proffered faith her glowing heart believed.
Artless herself, she thought the world so too,
Nor feared those vices, which she never knew.
Ill-fated girl, thy erring steps declare,
Truth should suspect, and innocence beware!
Ere, ripe for bliss, consenting hearts unite;
Ere retrospection chill the young delight;
The airy web of Fancy's dreams to prove,
Unbind the bandeau from the brow of love!
Sad be the hour, in memory's page forlorn,
The cypress shade it, and the willow mourn;
When the fond maid, subdued in reason's trance,
Child of desire, and pupil of romance,
Beneath the pensile palm, or aloof grove,
Like Cleopatra, yields the world for love.
Poor is the trophy of seductive art,
Which, but to triumph, subjugates the heart;
Or, Tarquin-like, with more licentious flame,
Stains manly truth to plunder female fame.
Life's deepest penance never can atone,
For hope deluded, or for virtue flown.
Yet some there are, whose smooth, perfidious smile
Might cheat the tempting crocodile in guile.
Thorns be their pillow; agony their sleep;
Nor e'en the mercy given, to "wake and weep!"
May screaming night-fiends hot in recreant gore,
Rive their strained fibres to their heart's rank core,
Till startled conscience heap, in wild dismay,
Convulsive curses on the source of day!

EXOTICUS.

[To be continued.—No 4 will be devoted to the "Old Maid."]

PARTING.

I cannot live; and love thee not!
When far away
From thee I stray,
Should slander's tongue of rival youth,
Or jealous maid, belie my truth,
Let the false rumour move thee not.
And, if when I am near thee not,
Some busy foe
Shall bid me know
"Another bask in my love's smile;"
The tale I'll heed not of thy guile;
Thou canst not change.—I fear thee not.
Then let our parting grieve thee not—
But quell that sigh,
And from thine eye
I'll kiss away the gathering tear,
And think—in one short fleeting year;
I shall return to leave thee not.
But ah! should truth pervade thee not!
I could not brook
Thine altered look;
But, like a bud by unkind sky
Nipp'd timeless, I should droop and die,
In silence—but upbraid thee not.

THE TEARS OF ERIN.

In the night of thy griefs, thy fast-rolling tears,
Loved Erin, are dearer by far
Than thy smiles in the light of thy former years,
When glory encircled thy star.
As the gem that seemed pale in the face of day
Shines forth with new lustre by night,
So thy woes to the nations, loved Erin, display
Asplendour far purer, more bright!

Varieties.

"—So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things.
"As if we were God's Spies."—SHAKESPEARE.

CONSISTENCY OF CHARACTER.—"I could write" (said Goldsmith to Johnson) "a good fable on the story of the little fishes, who envied the birds flying over their head; and its merit should consist mainly in making them talk like little fishes."—Here Johnson laughed.—"Why, Doctor," said Goldsmith, somewhat piqued, "this is not so easy a matter as you seem to think, for if you were to attempt it, all the little fishes would talk like whales."

MARRIAGE.—The Duke de Nivernois was acquainted with the Countess de Rochefort, and never omitted going to see her a single evening. As she was a widow, and he a widower, one of his friends observed to him, it would be more convenient for him to marry that lady. "I have often thought so," said he, "but one thing prevents me: in that case, where should I spend my evenings?"—*Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement.*

Return for Impoliteness.

A Dean of Canterbury, remarkable for holding a great number of church-preferments, travelling slowly in his chariot to that city, was overtaken by a poor parson, who had some how procured the loan of a good horse. The parson, *en passant* bowed most respectfully to the Dean; who, desiring him to stop, requested he would call at the Mermaid, at Rochester, and order him a dinner, to be ready at a certain hour. The parson accordingly called on the host, and told him that he would be honoured with a visit at such a time and must provide a good dinner: "For how many, and please your honour?" says Boniface, "Why," replies the parson, "I can't well say how many persons the whole Company will consist of, for I only saw the Dean of Canterbury, the Canon of Winchester the Provost of Litchfield, the Rector of Orpington, the Vicar of Romney, and one of the King's Chaplains."—The parson then proceeded to his own home, which was within a few miles; and the landlord began to make ample provision for the numerous guests he expected to entertain. Accordingly, when the Dean arrived, a large table was set, and the cloth laid. "How's this!" cries his reverence; "you have shewn me the wrong room: this, surely, is intended for a large Company."—"And please your honour," replied the landlord, "Parson Singlechurch called about an hour and half ago, and told me to provide a dinner for your Honour, and the Cannon of Winchester, and the Provost of Litchfield, and the Rector of Orpington, and one of the King's Chaplains, and I don't know how many more.—and so I thought, and please your honour, I'd get enough."—"Oh, very well!" coolly answered the Dean, who now recollected himself, "I ought to have asked Mr. Singlechurch to have staid and dined with me."

JUSTICES OF PEACE.—"Call a man (says Jeremy Bentham) a justice and he will serve you for nothing: for in England you have a set of people who are called justices of peace, and they serve for nothing. Do they? No more than Job did. * * * * * The country justices are all gentlemen; their mess, like the members of Parliament is all sweet without bitter, all power without obligation. What they vouchsafe to do, the country is to think itself obliged to them for; they do just as much as they like, and as they like it, and when they like it. They serve in the country when the hounds are not out, as in parliament when there is no opera. They do a world of pleasant business too, besides the drudgery of justice; they tax the country, make the roads good to their houses, and build fine buildings."

On Wednesday, the inhabitants of Tadcaster were much surprised by what many of them believed to have been a shower of frogs. On that day there was some heavy rain; and immediately after it the turnpike road leading to York, about a mile from Tadcaster, and the adjacent fields, were covered with thousands of small yellow frogs, about the size of a large horse-bean. As it was not very easy to account for the sudden appearance of these reptiles, many persons immediately concluded that they had fallen with the rain; and some were not wanting to say that they had heard them rattling on the house-tops like hail-stones. We fancy, the truth is, that during the dry weather, the frogs had concealed themselves amongst the grass; and that the rain, penetrating to their retreats, had brought them all out to the surface of the ground, to enjoy the full benefit of such an agreeable change in the weather.

BRUTE SAGACITY.—A circumstance was related to us when a boy, by a person who, like Cobbett, was once a Serjeant in the army, and which we never recollect to have seen in print. This individual served at one time in Gibraltar. There are a good many goats that scramble about within the precincts of the garrison; and at one point of the huge rock, there is a goat road leading down to the water's edge. This imperceptible track, however, is so excessively narrow, that only one goat can travel by it at a time, while even a single false step, or the slightest attempt to run to the right or the left, would infallibly precipitate the bearded traveller from the top to the bottom. It happened that one goat was going down while another happened to be ascending the path, and the two meeting in the middle, instinctively, and not without fear and trembling, made a dead stop. To attempt to turn or step a side was instant death; and although the topmost goat could have easily pushed his brother out of the way, he was too generous to take such an advantage.—At last, after deep cogitation and much deliberation, they hit upon a scheme which even man, with all his boasted wisdom, could not have surpassed; that is, the one goat lay quietly and cautiously down on all fours, and allowed the other to march right over his body to the great delight of the persons who witnessed this singular dilemma.—*Dumfriess Courier.*

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